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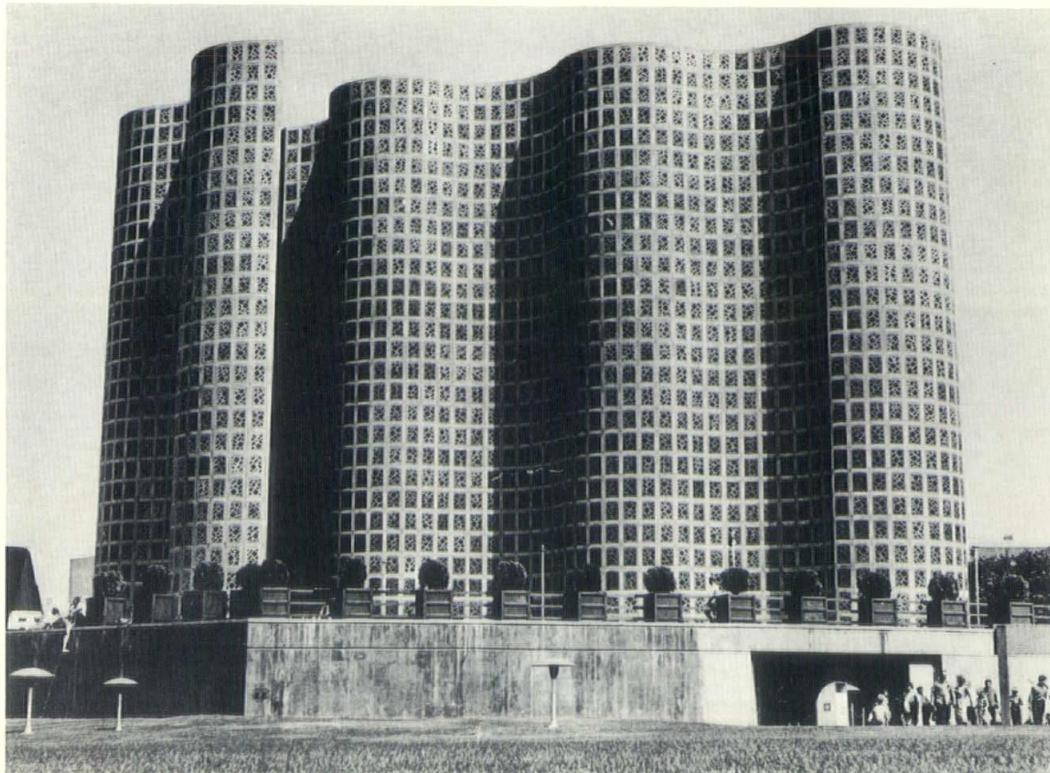
Vol. XXV-No. 3

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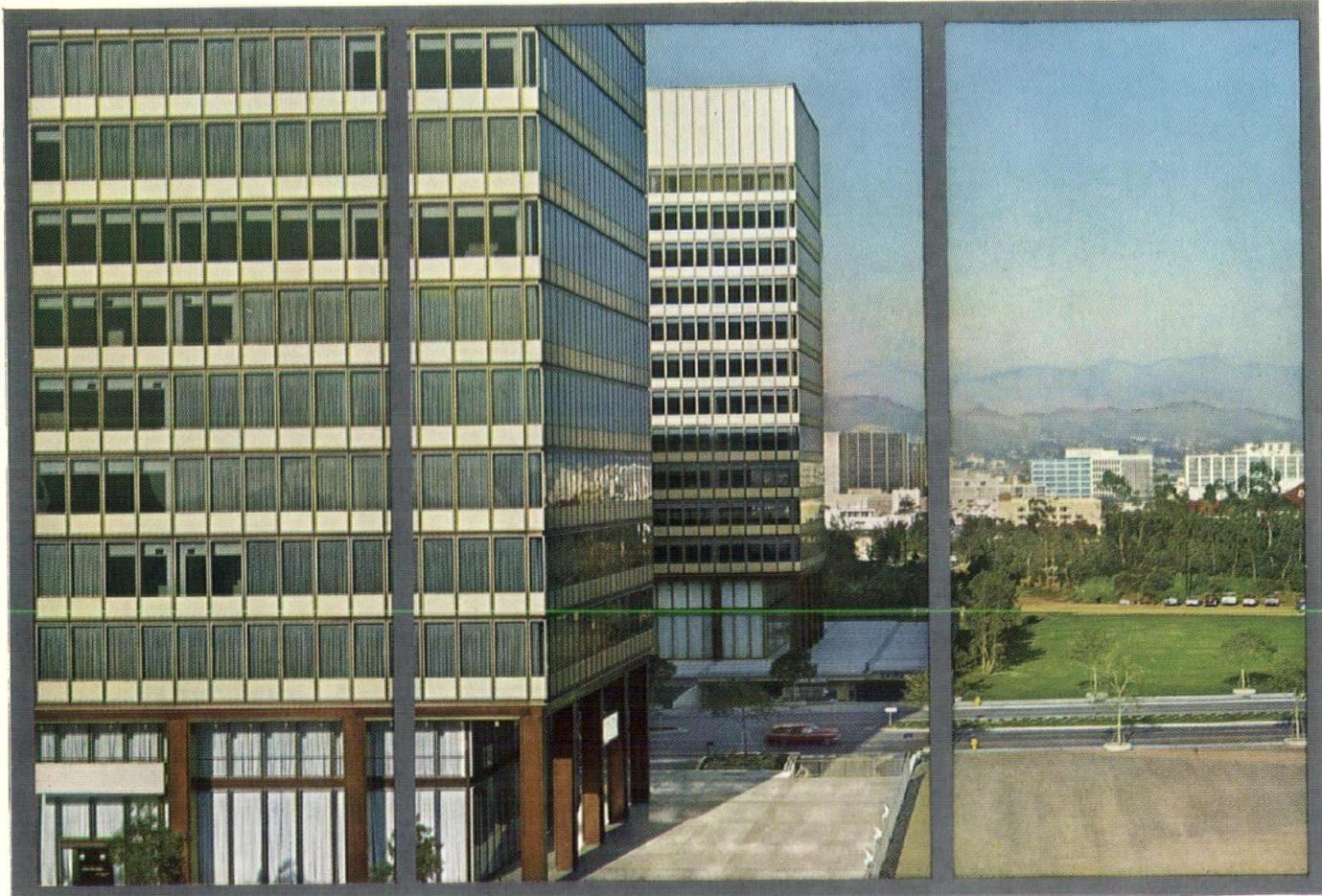
THE BARD AWARDS
EDUCATION BUILDINGS
STATE UNIVERSITY
CONSTRUCTION FUND
ARCHITECTS AND FEES
METCALF-McCLOSKEY ACT
LEGISLATIVE REPORT

NEXT ISSUE

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
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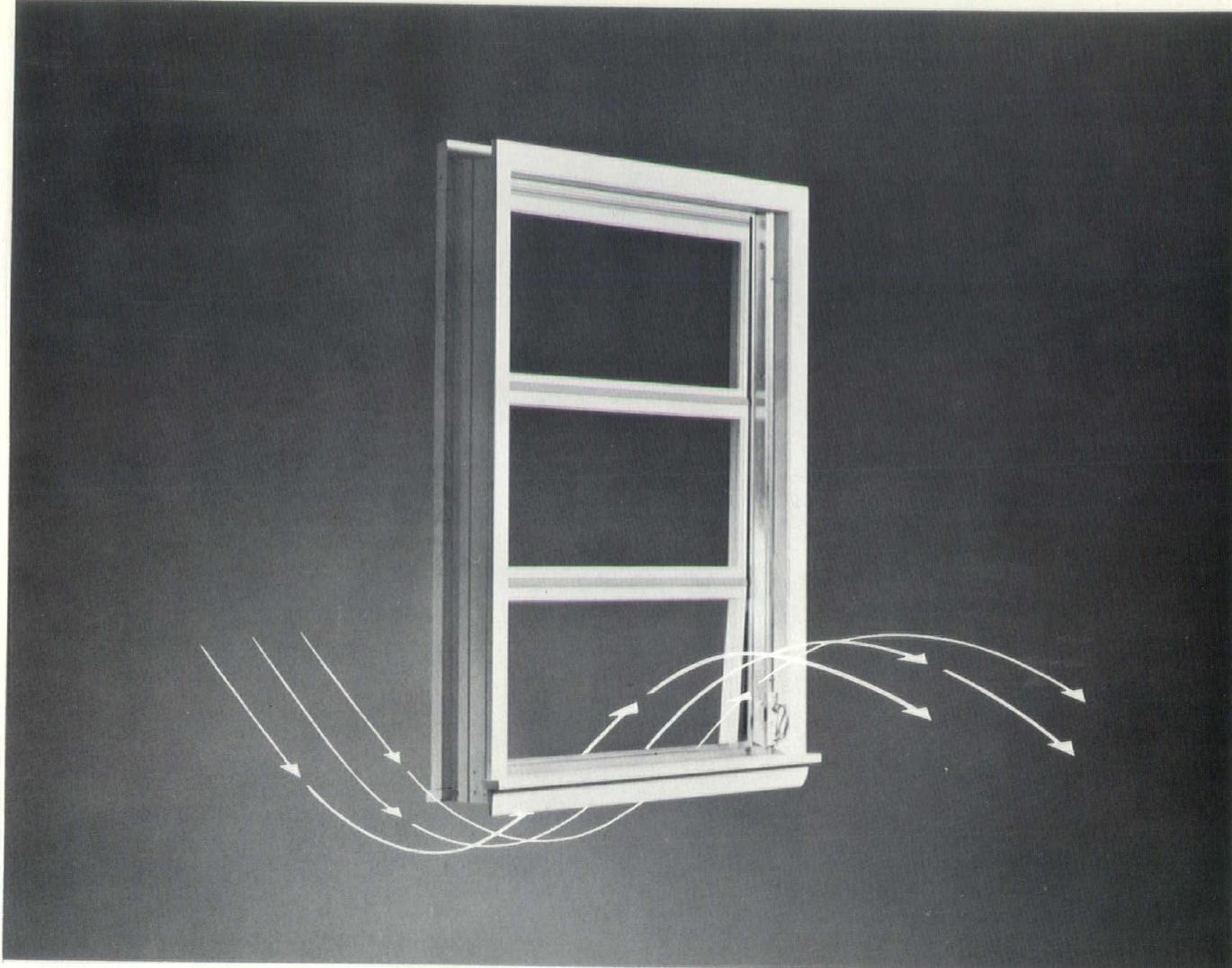
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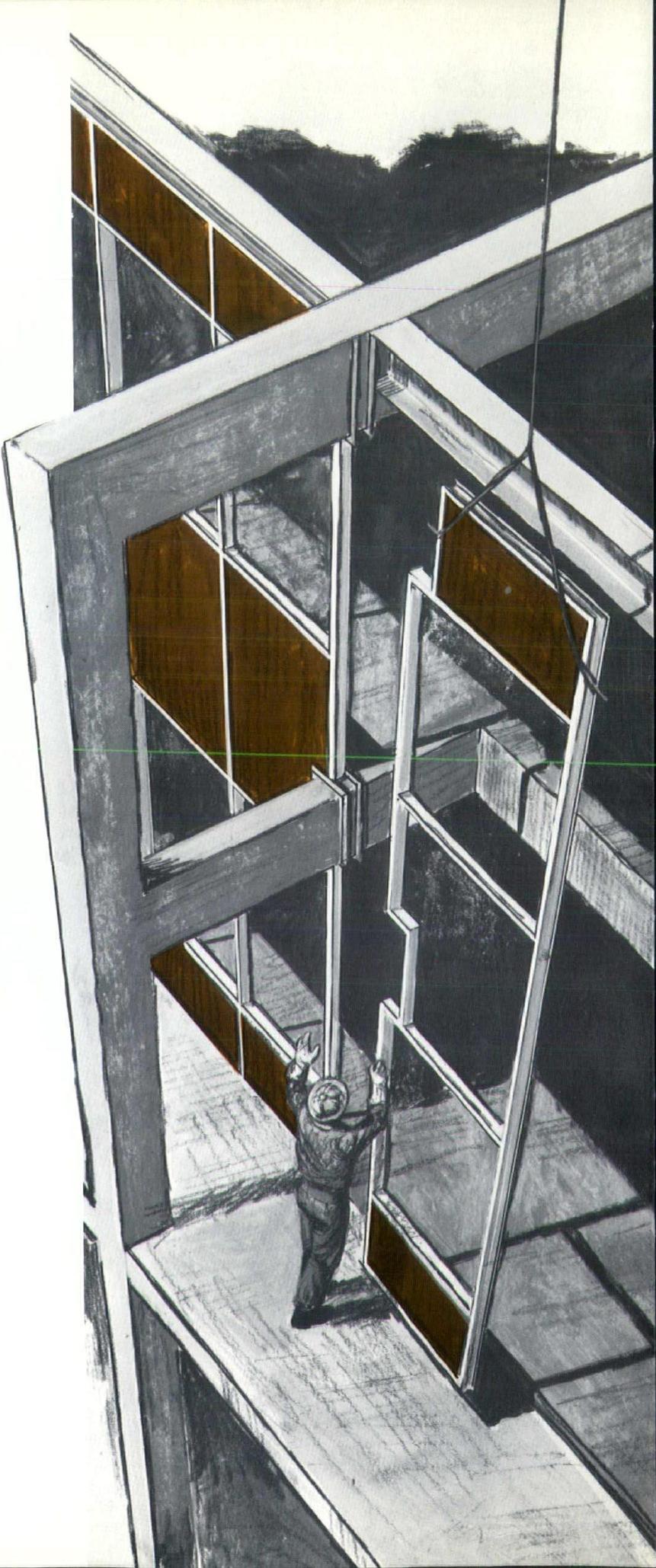
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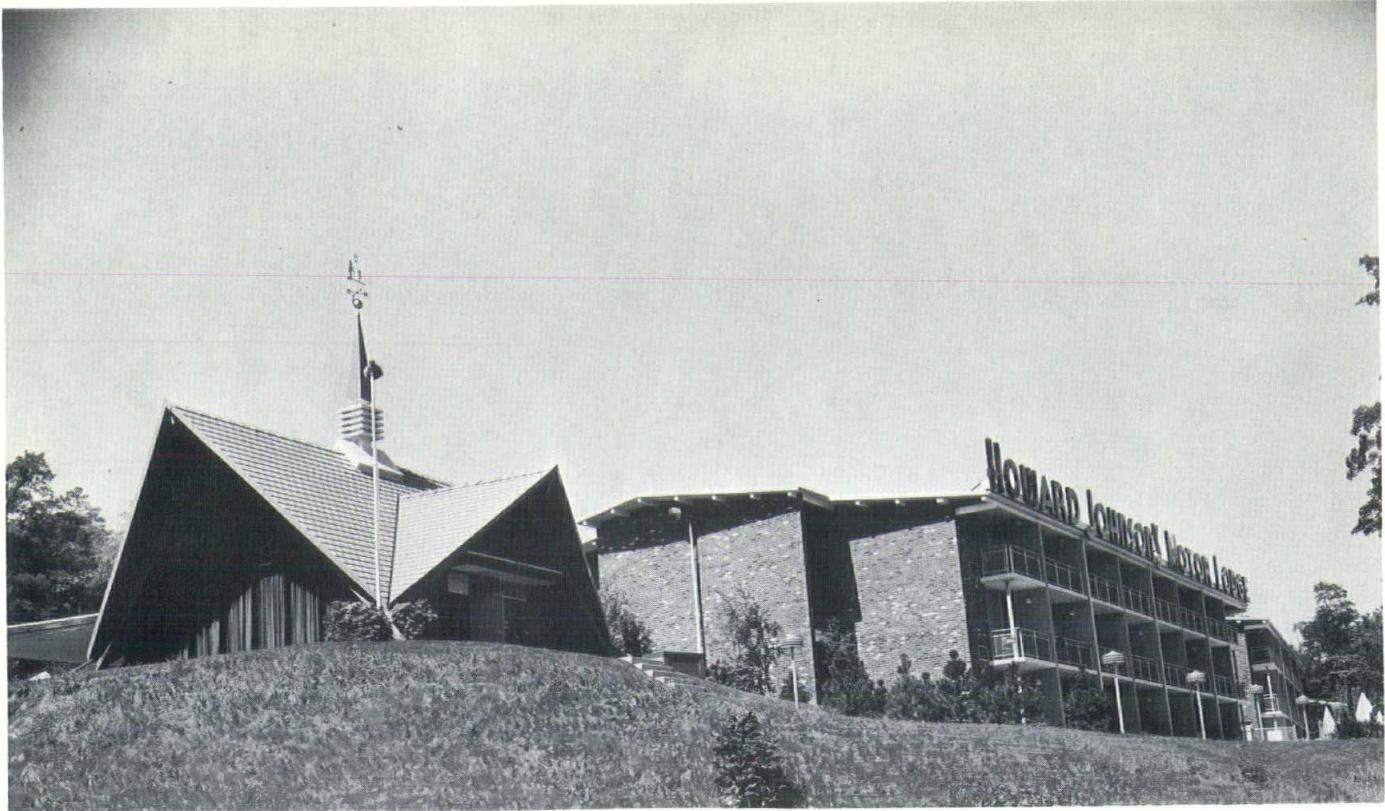
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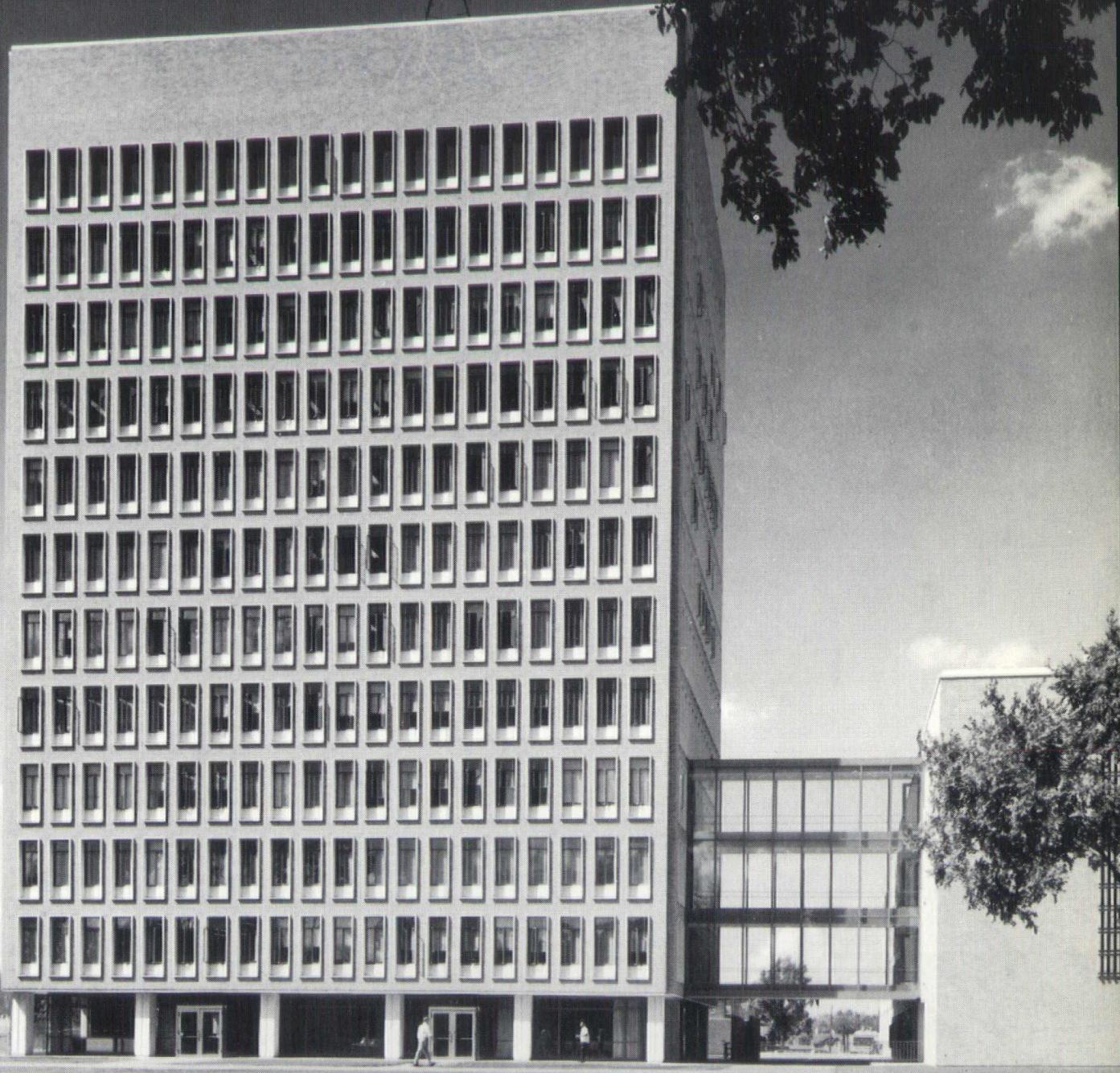
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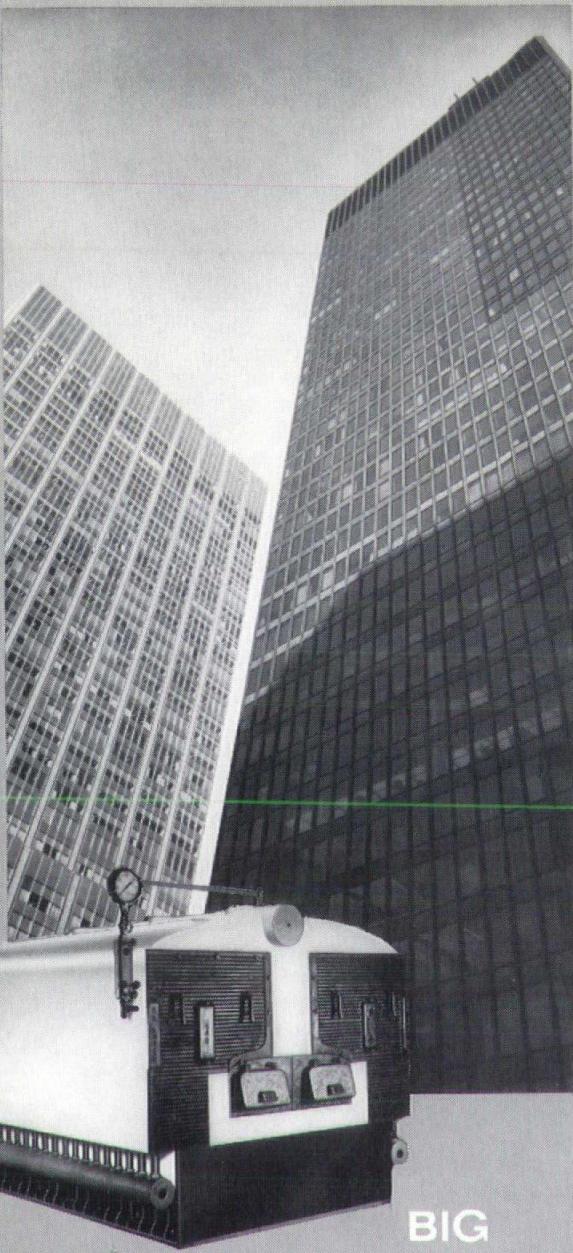
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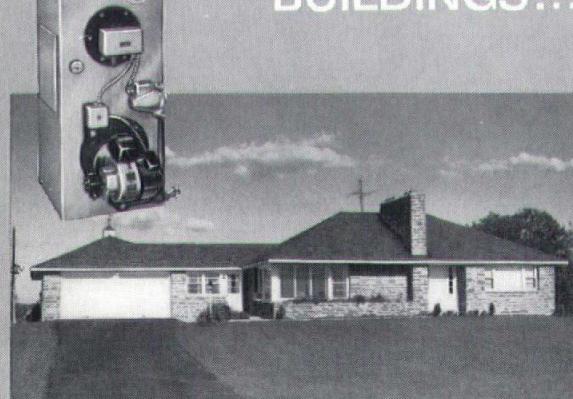
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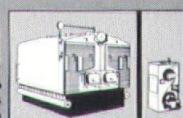


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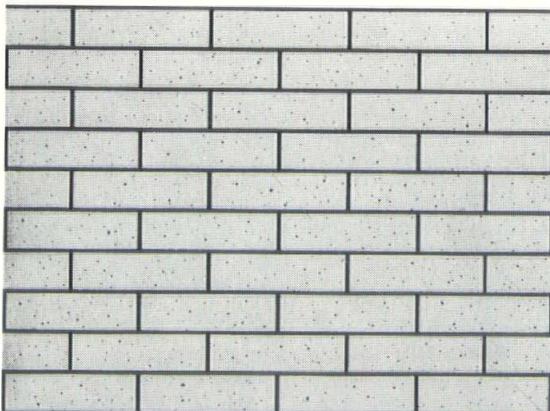
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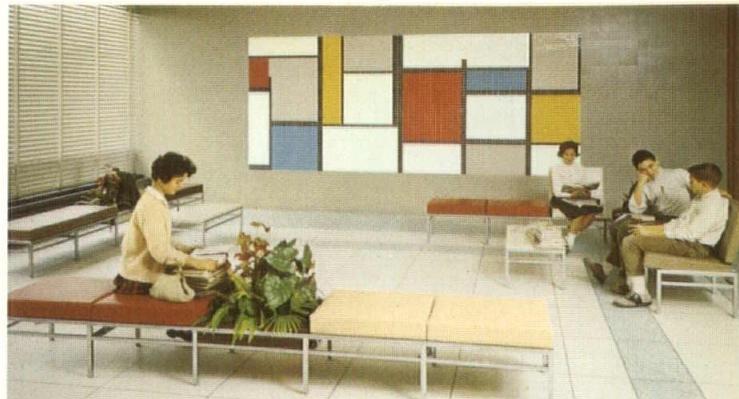
3



4



5



6

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1. Entrance Area, upper left, Pennfield Jr. High School, Hatfield, Pa. Feature wall: 1½" Tile Gems® with mural in assorted glazed colors. Architect: Howell Lewis Shay & Assoc. Tile Contr.: E. Roman & Son. Plate 537.

2. Apartment lobby, left center, of Troy Towers, Bloomfield, N.J. This distinguished mural is 1" x 1" ceramic mosaics. Architect: Gerber & Pancani. Tile Contr.: Bloomfield Tile & Terrazzo Co. Plate 518.

3. Freedoms Foundation, lower left, at Valley Forge, Pa. Floor is subtly shaded Murray Ember Flash quarry tile. Architect: Howell Lewis Shay & Assoc. Tile Contr.: Italian Marble Mosaic Co. Plate 516.

4. Entrance lobby, upper right, of Dulaney High School, Towson, Md., has colorful abstract ceramic mosaic design. Architect: Henry Powell Hopkins & Assoc. Tile Contr.: Atlas Tile & Terrazzo, Inc. Plate 539.

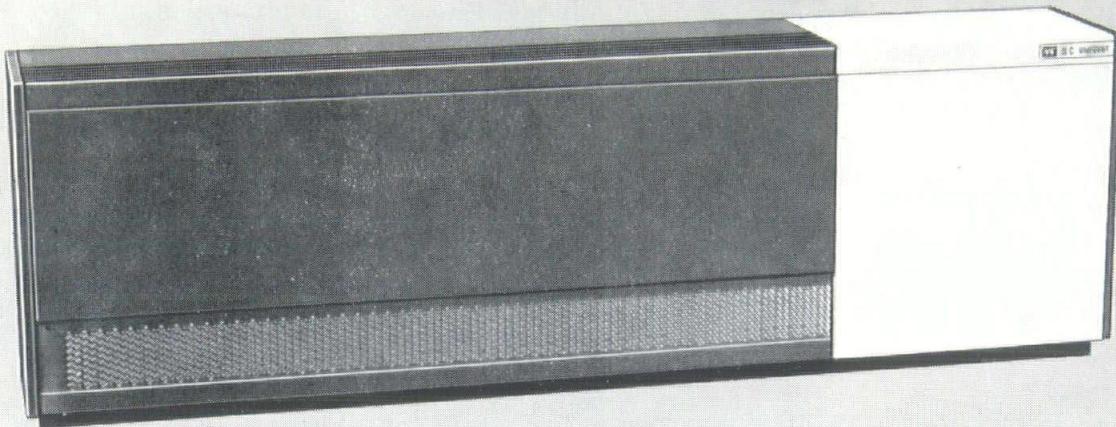
5. Entrance, in E. B. Erwin High School, Birmingham, Ala. Color and design interest is given to walls by using contrasting stripes of tile against a background of scored tile SD-5 in 370 Cr. Mocha. Architect: Davis, Speake & Thrasher. Tile Contr.: Wilson & Daniels Tile Co., Inc. Plate 536.

6. Lobby, lower right, James M. Bennett Jr. High School, Salisbury, Md. Mondrian-type mural is 1½" Tile Gems. Architect: Booth & Somers. Tile Contr.: The Ba-Mor Co. Inc. Plate 512.

Write for new color booklet 1100, "Ceramic Tile in Architectural Design."

A NEW IDEA

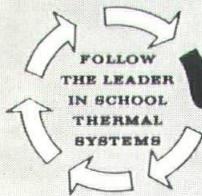
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Editorials

MIDWIVES AND ARCHITECTS

How would you feel about a proposed revision to the State Education Law to grant, without examination, a medical license to practice obstetrics to anyone who has a high school equivalency certificate and presents evidence of the continuous practice of midwifery for more than thirty years?

Would you feel differently about a proposed revision to the State Education Law to grant a license to practice architecture without examination to anyone who has a high school equivalency certificate and presents evidence of the continuous practice of architecture for more than thirty years "by practical experience in architectural work . . . while in the employ of reputable architectural firms . . .?"

There is little likelihood that the midwifery revision will be introduced; but the exemption for architectural midwives has been introduced: A.I. 4874 (passed in the Assembly), and S. I. 3229.

What purpose is served by such a revision? It certainly does nothing to improve the status of the profession of architecture, actually downgrades it. Why? Are you going to let your legislator believe you agree with his low opinion of your profession? Support the N.Y.S.A.A. in its opposition to this bill.

THE METCALF-MCCLOSKEY ACT—NECESSARY?

The article by Robert H. Jacobs, Jr. and the letter from Harry M. Prince published in this issue raises some pertinent questions about this, until recently, unpublicized act which became law on April 22, 1964:

1. Who sponsored it — Blue Cross?
2. Who benefits from it — "The People"?
3. Is it an infringement on private enterprise and unconstitutional?
4. If it is necessary, desirable and constitutional, is it practicable as now written?

As Architects we recognize the necessity of building and zoning codes and regulations intended to "safeguard life, health and property".

This law, under the guise of Public Health, sets up controls to *limit the construction or alteration* of public and private "Hospitals, Nursing Homes and other Institutions".

It is understandable that Public Health should require standards for the construction of such structures; but does Public Health require the determination of the *necessity* for such structures?

When public funds or grants by government towards the construction of these buildings are involved, the necessity for establishing *need* is essential. *But is it essential for the private non-government financed institution?* Does anyone have the answers?

Letters

Metcalf-McClosky Act

Unjustifiable

At the Board of Directors Meeting of the NYSAA on March 27, 1965, I called attention to the so-called Metcalf-McClosky Act (Chapter 730, Laws of 1964) and its effect on the possible planning and design of hospitals, nursing homes and other buildings related to medical affairs. I found it extremely interesting that none of those attending from any part of the State were aware of the inherent implications of the revisions of this Metcalf-McClosky law.

I have addressed the following letter to Hi Feldman, Chairman of the State Legislative Committee of NYSAA:

"Chapter 730 L. 1964 adds a new Section 2904 to the public health law. This law makes it necessary to file and secure the approval not only of the Hospital Review and Planning Council of Southern New York, but also of the Department of Social Welfare, State of New York, before any hospital, nursing home or other building primarily concerned with medical affairs can be erected.

A review of the bill will show that the State agency as well as the Council hold absolute power to determine any matter in connection with a hospital or nursing home. It is so all-inclusive that they can even decide whether a hospital be permitted to redesign the entrance lobby if, in the opinion of the State Agency or Council, the money could be better used to buy some more hospital beds.

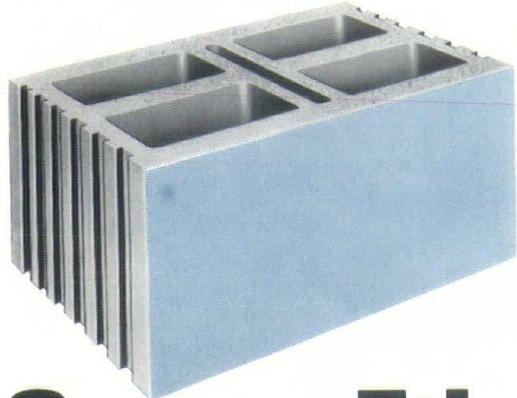
If you are doing a nursing home or a staff residence building for a hospital, beware!

It is my opinion that the Legislative Committee of the State Association should take a deep look at this law in consultation with hospitals and those who specialize in the design of hospitals as, in my opinion, it is usurpation of power and creates unjustifiable handicaps and restrictions on hospital planning . . . It is possible nursing homes and private profit-making hospitals need this type of legislation; but certainly not the public-aided private hospitals."

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,
Harry M. Prince

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THE BARD AWARDS

for excellence in architecture and urban design

The third annual Bard Awards for Excellence in Civic Architecture and Urban Design were presented Monday, March 15 at a luncheon at the Americana of New York by the City Club of New York Albert S. Bard Civic Award Trust Fund.

The purpose of the Bard Awards program is "to encourage excellence in government sponsored and government aided architecture and urban design." Its name honors the late Albert S. Bard, former Trustee of The City Club of New York, who for 60 years fought vigorously for a better city. The Bard Award Trust Fund is joined in the sponsorship of the program by the J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc., established by Jacob M. Kaplan, a member of The City Club, Chairman of the Board of the New School for Social Research, and a sponsor of its new Center for New York City affairs. The J. M. Kaplan Fund recently took an active role in the effort to obtain a Civic Center of excellence in New York.

This year the Bard Awards Program was open to "architectural projects designed by registered architects practicing professionally in the State of New York," and for projects in all architectural classifications executed in any of the five boroughs of the City and completed after January 1, 1963. Projects must have been commissioned or aided by an agency of the city, state or federal government.

Recipients of the Bard Awards were as follows: First Honor Awards for Excellence in Civic Architecture and Urban Design to Warren Weaver Hall, Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences of New York University, Warner Burns Toan Lunde, Architects; and to Kips Bay Plaza, I. M. Pei & Associates, Architects and Planners by S. J. Kessler & Sons, Associates; Award for Merit in Civic Architecture and Urban Design to the Terminal Building at LaGuardia Airport, Harrison & Abramovitz, Architects; Award for Merit in Landscape Architecture and Urban Design to Pomerance & Breines, Architects and M. Paul Friedberg, Landscape Architect; Citation of Landmarks Preservation to the Marquesa de Cuevas for the preservation of 680 and 684 Park Avenue, two buildings in the Georgian Revival, Pyne-Davidson block front.

Judges for the 1965 Bard Awards were Marcel Breuer, FAIA, architect for the new Whintey Mu-

seum, Olindo Grossi, FAIA, Dean of the School of Architecture at Pratt Institute, William J. Conklin, AIA, architect and planner for the new town of Reston, Virginia, Walter McQuade, AIA, architectural and design editor of FORTUNE magazine, and Sidney W. Dean, Jr., member of the Board of Trustees of The City Club of New York.

Warren Weaver Hall — First Honor Award

Warren Weaver Hall is located in the New York University complex at Washington Square, Greenwich Village, New York. The handsome, new Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences is a thirteen story tower providing a maximum number of small exterior offices for mathematicians, as well as a departmental library, computer facilities, a colloquium and large classrooms. The warm color of its brick and bronze-tinted glass was designed to help the building age gracefully in the city atmosphere.

According to the Bard Awards Jury, Warren Weaver Hall "is a vigorous academic building. Its disciplined shapes are original; its materials modest but nobly used, indoors and out. In its reassuring simplicity, consistency, substance and quiet force, as well as its restraint from occupying all the footage of its site, it makes a good neighbor to both old and new city buildings nearby."

Kips Bay Plaza — First Honor Award

Kips Bay Plaza is located between 30th and 33rd Streets and 1st and 2nd Avenues in Manhattan. Walls made up of large glass panels set deeply into poured-in-place concrete frames dramatize these unusual urban renewal structures. A large area of trees, grassed malls and playgrounds sets off the twin 21 story apartment buildings and the shopping center along Second Avenue.

The Awards Jury describes Kips Bay Plaza as "a mature work, as subtle as it is massive, a uniquely successful creation of a new place—and new living space—in our city. Its chief characteristics are its uncompromising simplicity, deft proportion and detail, its fine over-all texture and its sparing use of the spacious site."

Continued on Page 14

THE BARD AWARDS

Carver Houses Plaza — Award For Merit

Carver Houses Plaza extends nearly three blocks between East 99th and 102nd Streets and Madison and Park Avenues in Manhattan. It includes playgrounds, sitting areas, checker tables and an amphitheatre for outdoor performances located in the center of the complex. This new public space created within an existing low-cost housing project aims at creating the character of a traditional square or park, using durable, attractive materials such as brick, concrete, metal (for sculpture), wood and water. The cost of the development was underwritten by the Vincent Astor Foundation.

Carver Houses Plaza is described by the Bard Jury as "a typically bleak yard in a 15-year-old project that is brought to blossom. Its ingredients are an intelligent understanding in zoning separate areas for children and adults, active pleasures from passive; realistic ruggedness in finish and the insistent inclusion of natural growing things to interrupt the asphalt. Here a genuine environment replaces a tired gesture."

LaGuardia Airport — Award For Merit

Facility of traffic was the principal concern of architects Harrison & Abramovitz in the redevelopment of LaGuardia Airport in Flushing, New York. Their concept was to allow passengers to drive to within a few hundred feet of the airliners, thus giving passengers and those meeting passengers easiest possible access to one another. A beautifully designed curved terminal complex provides additional conveniences for the massive LaGuardia traffic. According to the Port of New York Authority the terminal will serve 8 million passengers by 1970, an 80% increase over the 5 million accommodated in the late 1950's.

The Jury comments on the LaGuardia Terminal as a place where "air travelers and automobiles meet well; the highway becomes a part of the building. In a cramped space, order has replaced chaos; a broad design conception has pulled integration of traffic out of the old, dismally conventional disintegration. The result is a community convenience of high order."

Pyne-Davidson Block Front — Special Citation

In presenting the special Citation for Landmarks Preservation to the Marquesa de Cuevas, the Jury commented that "the new is not enough—a city

should be old too," and added a reminder to city officials that "proper legislation is before them to preserve other valuable parts of our past in a more practicable way. How many gracious Marquesas does New York have?"

Jury Summation

In summation, the Bard Awards Jury observed that "In most of its buildings, the richest city in the world does not look the part, or act it. Instead it plays the role of a prisoner of urban economics, bowing under an anticipated beating. The Jury concludes that what New York City needs and desperately, in architecture and civic design, is militant generosity."

The City Club of New York, founded in 1892, is a non-partisan civic organization whose general objective is the advancement of good government in New York City.



Photo: Gil Amiaga

FIRST HONOR AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN CIVIC ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DESIGN

WARREN WEAVER HALL COURANT INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

ARCHITECT • Warner Burns Toan Lunde

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER • Severud-Perrone-Fischer-Strum-Conlin-Bandel

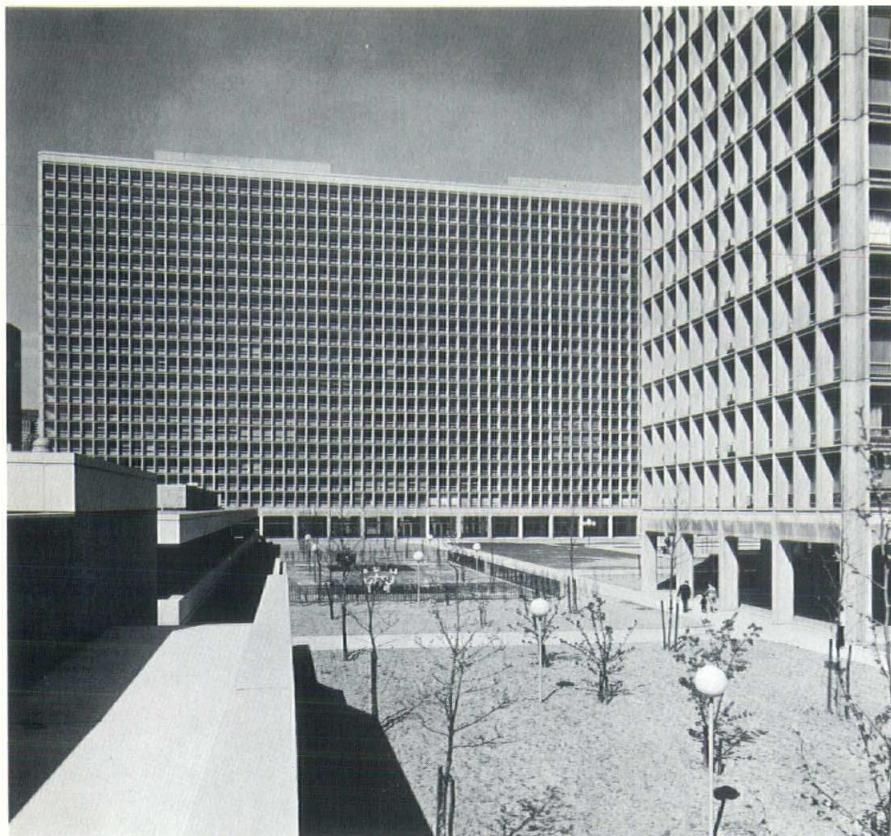
MECHANICAL ENGINEER • Meyer, Strong and Jones

OWNER • New York University

FINANCING AGENCY • Dormitory Authority of the State of New York

GENERAL CONTRACTOR • Wigton-Abbott Corporation

T H E B A R D A W A R D S *for excellence in architecture and urban design*



FIRST HONOR AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN CIVIC ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DESIGN

KIPS BAY PLAZA

ARCHITECT • I. M. Pei & Associates — Architect
S. J. Kessler & Sons — Associate

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT • Leo A. Novick

OWNER • Alcoa Residences Incorporated
Project initiated by Webb & Knapp, Incorporated

CITY AGENCY • Commissioned as part of the New York University-Bellevue Urban Renewal Project through
the City of New York Housing and Redevelopment Board.

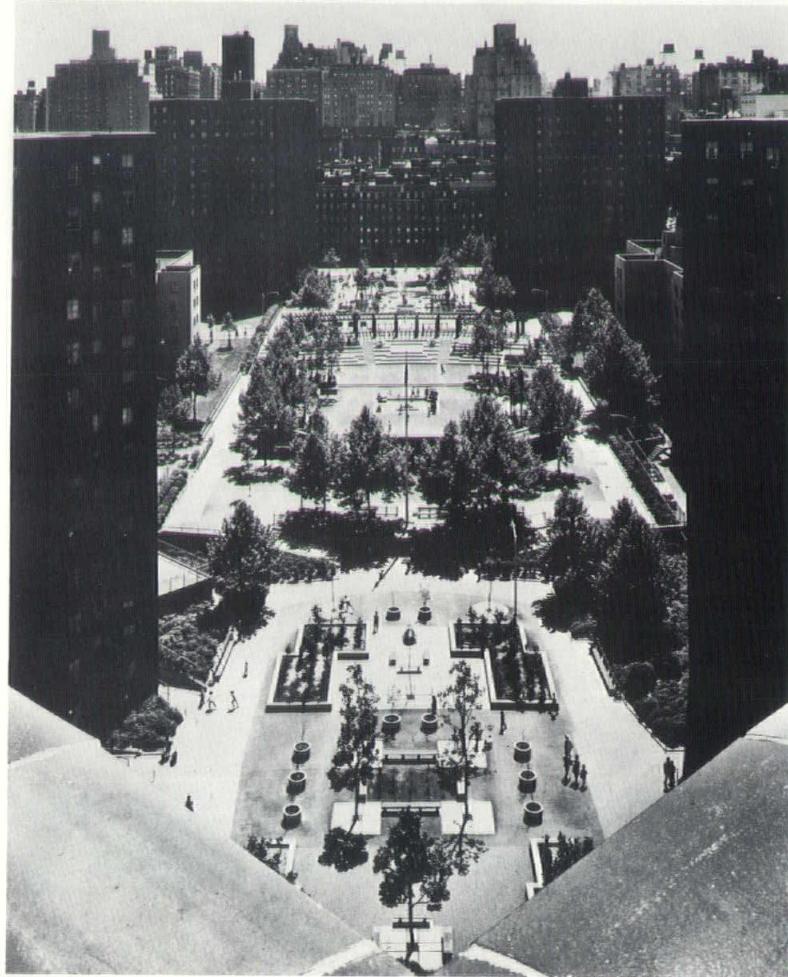
FINANCING AGENCY • Federal Housing Authority

GENERAL CONTRACTOR • ARI Construction Corporation

"This mature work is as subtle as it is massive, a uniquely successful creation of a new place—and new living space—in our city. Characteristics of its buildings; uncompromising simplicity, deft proportion and detail, fine overall texture, and sparing use of

the spacious site. Begun several years ago and not yet totally complete, it has the encouraging — today almost startling — characteristic of gaining dignity with each year of age.

T H E B A R D A W A R D S for excellence in architecture and urban design



AWARD FOR MERIT IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DESIGN

CARVER HOUSE PLAZA

ARCHITECT • Pomerance & Breines

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT • M. Paul Friedberg

**OWNER • Vincent Astor Foundation in cooperation with
the New York State Division of Housing and
Community Renewal.**

GENERAL CONTRACTOR • Cuzzi Bros. & Singer

THE BARD AWARDS *for excellence in architecture and urban design*



Photo: Port of New York Authority

AWARD FOR MERIT IN CIVIC ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DESIGN

TERMINAL BUILDING AT LAGUARDIA AIRPORT

ARCHITECTS • Harrison & Abramovitz

OWNER • The Port of New York Authority

GENERAL CONTRACTOR • Turner Construction Company

"Here air travelers and automobiles meet well; the highway becomes part of the building. In a cramped space, order has replaced chaos; a broad design conception has pulled

integration of traffic out of the old dismally conventional disintegration. The result is a community convenience of a high order."

T H E B A R D A W A R D S for excellence in architecture and urban design



Photo: Gil Amiaga

SPECIAL CITATION FOR LANDMARKS PRESERVATION

PYNE-DAVIDSON BLOCK FRONT (GEORGIAN REVIVAL STYLE)

RECIPIENT • The Marquesa de Cuevas

"The new is not enough—a city should be old too. So to the Marquesa de Cuevas, who prevented the architectural parricide of two gentlemenly old buildings in the Pyne-Davidson blockfront on upper Park Avenue, a citation in the field of landmark preserva-

tion, and deep thanks. (To New York City officials, a reminder that proper legislation is before them to preserve other valuable parts of our past in a more practicable way. How many gracious Marquesas does New York have?)

T H E B A R D A W A R D S for excellence in architecture and urban design

THE FIGHT AGAINST BLIGHT

*Reprinted from the New York World Telegram and The Sun by special permission of the Author and the Editor.

BY ALLAN KELLER

There is a great hue and cry going on at the moment about the need for beautifying our highways, eliminating or hiding car cemeteries and fighting roadside blight at the edge of town.

To the politicians this is a welcome crusade. Very few persons actually oppose such ideas. It is like motherhood and the flag. A man who will stand up and argue against either is put down as a lunatic, or at the very least, a bad citizen.

As an ardent conservationist, I applauded the steps being outlined in Washington, but as a hard-headed realist I can't help feeling we are trying to cure a very sick man by getting him to wear different colored pajamas in the recovery ward.

Demographers and regional planners say that in the next 20 years we in the New York metropolitan area will urbanize more land than we have in all the years since the Dutch put up their first log cabins on the tip of Manhattan. The population will mount by six million in those two decades. Most of these new residents will be our own children, not migrants from other states or other lands.

Married couples, the demographers know, usually start looking for homes of their own when the breadwinner is about 35 years old. This means that the huge crop of war babies born in the mid and late 1940s will be seeking property starting in 1975, just ten years off. Many will begin much earlier.

Hundreds of thousands of these families will have to seek home sites in exurbia. The city and the close-in suburbs are not only crowded, but land is expensive. In many of the suburban communities ringing the city, acreage is now bringing up to \$10,000 a half acre.

This makes the less expensive areas farther away the only hope of the average income family. Some of these communities are blessed with access to commuter railroads, but not enough. So, as they spread out, population is too thin for public transportation to serve them, and 90 per cent of the new residents, according to the planners, will have to rely on private cars.

As of this hour, no one really has the power to say "This area can stand 3000 families and this one 5000." Sharpshooting real estate developers can hornswoggle the average small town authorities as easily as a circus barker lures kids to a side show.

Growth in exurbia is already so far advanced regional planning is a shambles. Needed schools are sending taxes sky-rocketing. Roads are being laid out to meet immediate requirements with no thought to fashioning a sensible network that can handle the care of six million more families in another decade.

There are hospitals in some communities, and I don't mean the older ones, where patients are lying on cots in the corridors. Other communities, full of communal pride, have built institutions where beds lie empty all year round.

What we need is not a sentimental attack on roadside ugliness and blight—worthy as such a crusade would be. Instead we need a cabinet officer and a department manned with experts who can give us guidance before irreparable harm is done. Or a regional commission with the know-how to plan for homes, roads, schools, parks, open land, sewerage systems and all the other necessities and amenities civilized people need to live—not just safely—but in consonance with nature, beauty and their neighbors.

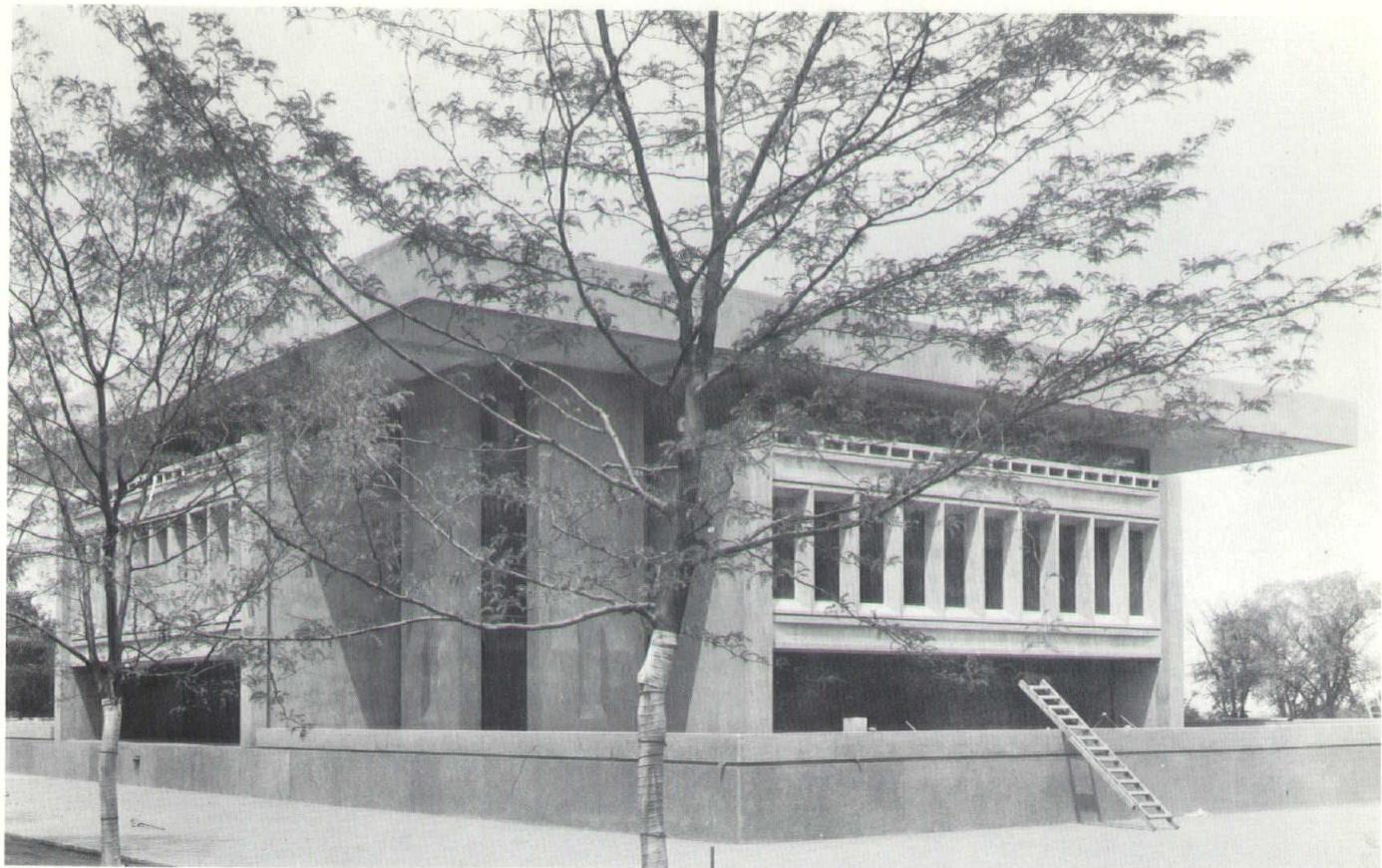


Photo By Robert J. Arnold

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

ARCHITECTS • King & King

I. M. Pei & Associates

GENERAL CONTRACTOR • J. D. Taylor Construction Corp.

This building is the first in a three-unit communications complex. The above-ground part is a three-story cross-shaped structure covered with a flat, square roof that is cantilevered over the surrounding plaza.

The building corner P/C exposed aggregate panels approximately 12' x 34' weighing close to 20 tons each, are believed to be largest P/C panels yet fabricated.

Cast-in-place exposed aggregate interior wall finish is achieved in a manner similar to conventional stucco practice, i.e., scratch coat, brown coat, and finish coat troweled on with aggregate of finish coat exposed by simultaneous brushing and water hosing.

Tight control on cast-in-place concrete, much of it including the post-tensioned roof undertaken in severe winter temperatures near zero, produced quality structural concrete throughout.

Tolerances on cast-in-place and P/C work actually achieved on this building were as low as 1/32.

A Communion with Nature

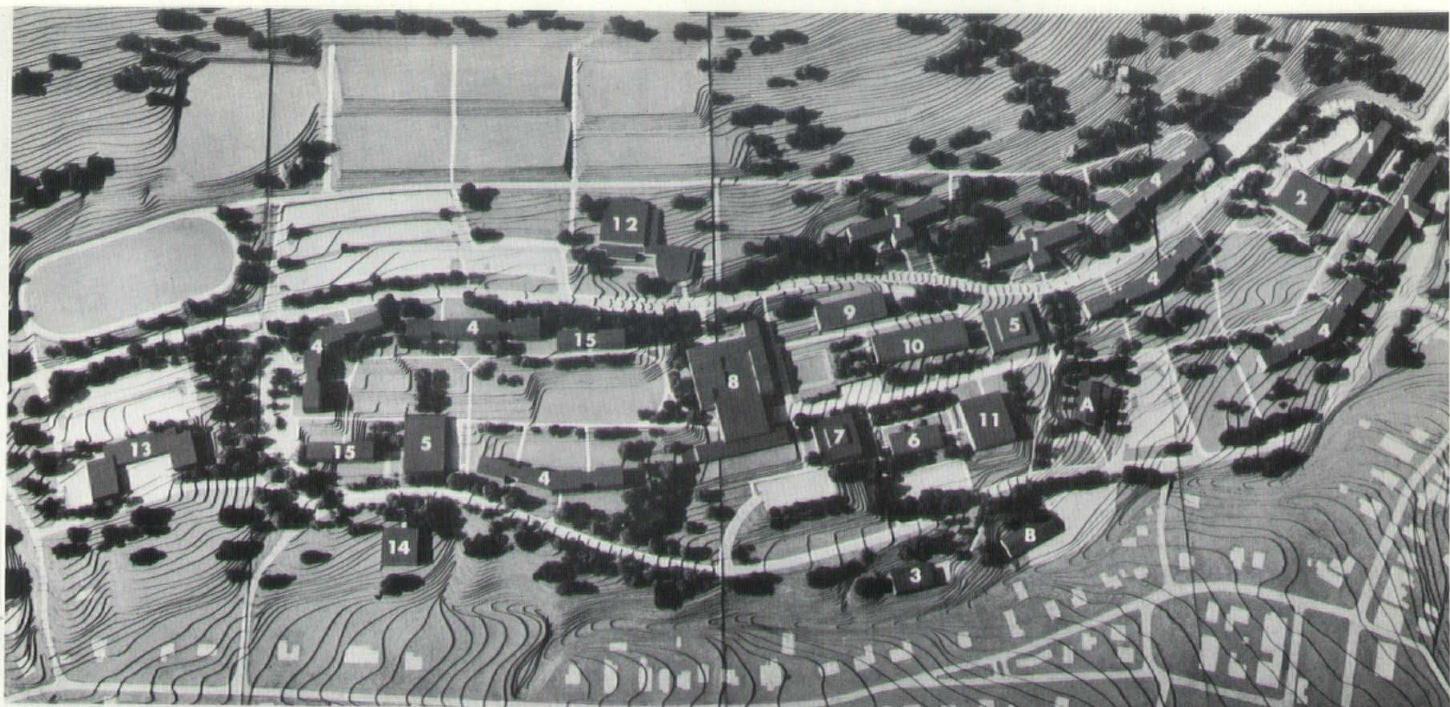
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COMPREHENSIVE CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

EXISTING	PRE-1970	FUTURE	PRIVATE STRUCTURES
1 DORMITORIES	4 DORMITORIES	12 STUDENT ACTIVITIES	14 INFIRMARY
2 DINING HALL	5 DINING HALLS	13 SERVICE GROUP BUILDING	A. CHURCH
3 HEATING PLANT	6 ADMINISTRATION	15 DORMITORIES	B. BOWLING LANES
	7 LIBRARY	10 GENERAL EDUCATION	
		11 CLASSROOM	

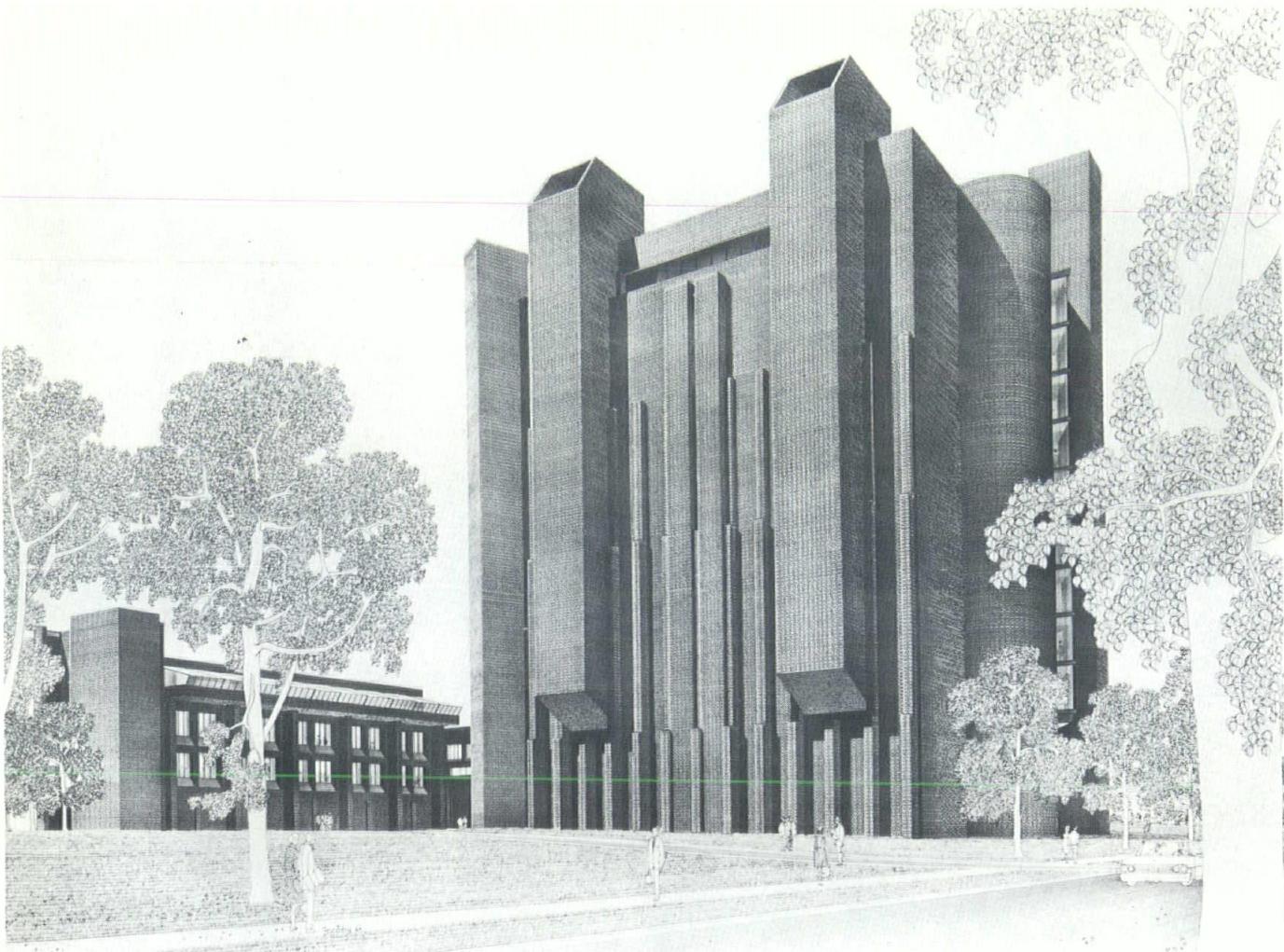
STATE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE AT ALFRED, N.Y.

Faragher and Macomber, Architects, Rochester, N.Y., developed the comprehensive campus plan, and is designing the General Education, Library, Administration, Science, Industrial-Technical, and Service Group Buildings. Planners assisting the Architect were McGrosky and Reuter of New York. Site and Mechanical Site Consultant was the firm of Seelye, Stevenson, Value & Knecht of New York and Rochester; Landscape Architect was Simonds and Simonds of Pittsburgh; Building Mechanical Consultant was R. P. Morrow of Buffalo, and Building Structure Consultant was Thomas McKaig of Buffalo.

John S. Burrows, White Plains, N.Y., is the Architect for the 500-seat Dining Hall, the recently completed Alfred Dormitory and the Dormitory to be placed in service in the 1965-1966 academic year. Site Development and Landscape Consultant is the firm of Seelye, Stevenson, Value & Knecht of New York and Rochester. Building Mechanical Consultant is Tizian & Associates of New York. Structural Consultant is DiStassio, New York.

STATE UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION FUND

STATE OF NEW YORK

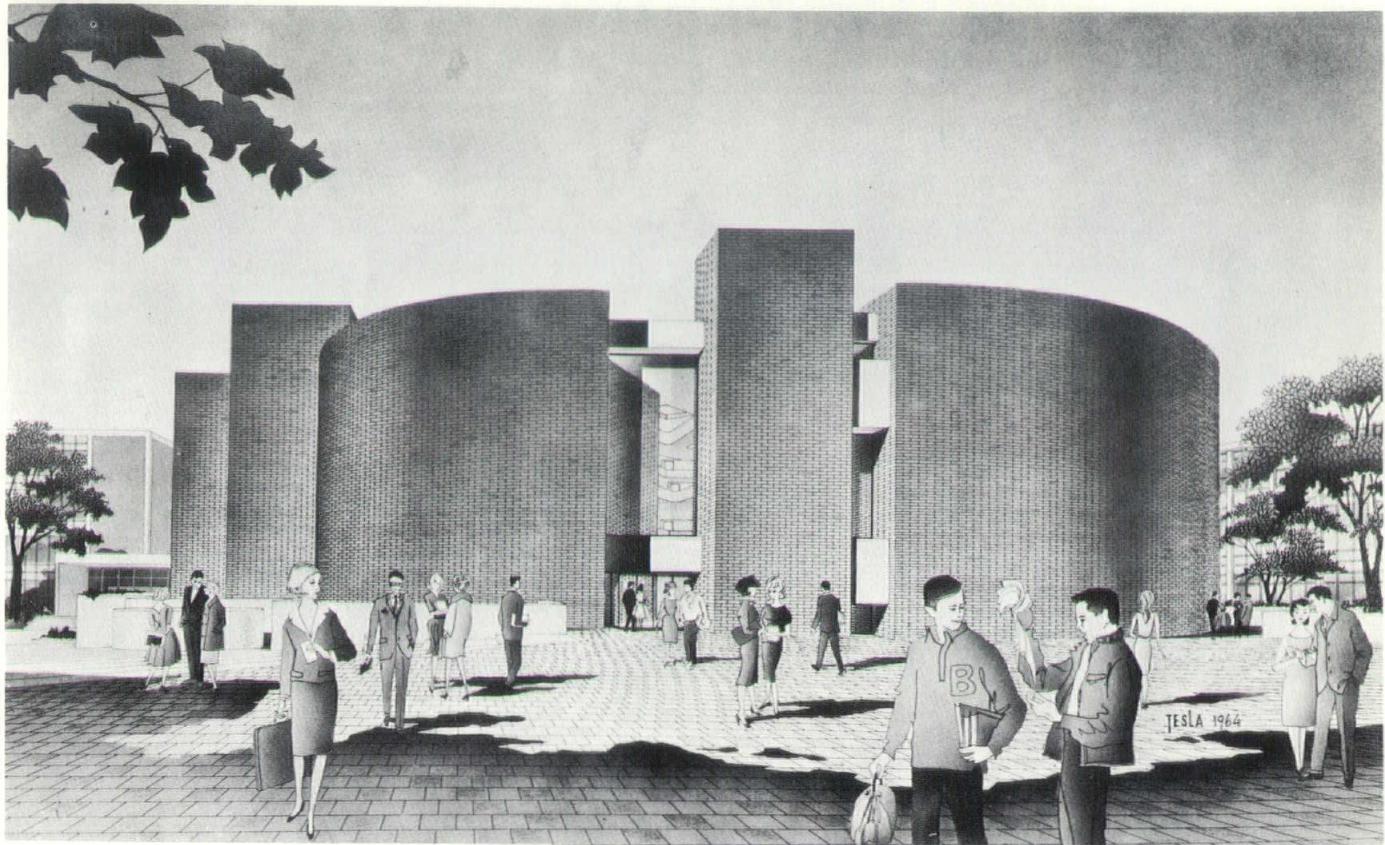


AGRONOMY BUILDING COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE CORNELL UNIVERSITY

**STATE UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION FUND
STATE OF NEW YORK**

ARCHITECTS: ULRICH, FRANZEN & ASSOCIATES

The tallest structure on the campus, this concrete and brick structure is expected to provide the State's farmer with advanced scientific and technological information for crop improvement. Housed in the building will be the agronomy and plant breeding departments, as well as a section of the conservation department. Studies to be undertaken include those relating to water, cereal crops, weed control, and herbicides, as well as basic experimentation in biochemistry and genetics. Eleven stories high, it is expected to cost six million dollars and be completed in early 1967.



COMMUNICATIONS/LECTURE HALL

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Approximately 1,680 students at any one time will be able to attend lectures inside this multi-purpose facility. Designed by the Perkins & Will Partnership, White Plains, N.Y., the hall will contain equipment to utilize the most advanced audio-visual teaching techniques. On the ground floor will be one 480-, two 120-, and one 240-seat lecture halls, with an additional four 60-, one 240-, and two 120-seat instructional spaces on the second floor. Below ground will be located three television studios, equipment rooms, film and set storage areas as well as faculty offices.

STATE UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION FUND

STATE OF NEW YORK

CITY AND STATE MITCHELL LAMA FEES

BY GEORGE D. BROWN,

Chairman Fees and Contracts Committee N.Y.S.A.A.

Over the past few years the Fees and Contracts Committees of the New York Chapter, A.I.A. and the New York State Association of Architects have received complaints from architectural offices stating that they have suffered financial losses in their work for the New York City Housing and Redevelopment Board and the New York State Finance Agency.

In addition to inadequate fees, the risks involved in this work are often inordinate. Many architects have been asked to proceed with plans and specifications on a risk or semi-risk basis, particularly in connection with projects sponsored by non-profit and eleemosynary groups. Should only one project fail to materialize, and the delays and disappointments are many, it could mean severe financial distress and even bankruptcy for the unlucky architect involved.

Under such circumstances, the architect is discouraged from performing the type of research which leads to potential cost savings through new planning techniques and innovations in construction. In effect, the architect's services are restricted, many fine firms are deterred from participating in the program, and efforts to provide the best quality design at reasonable cost are inhibited.

Because of the gravity of the situation, these Committees in cooperation with representatives of the New York Society of Architects, Architects Council of New York, New York State Society of Professional Engineers and the New York Association of Consulting Engineers, launched an exhaustive study over the past 15 months to determine how the problem could be corrected.

Taking the State program first, a survey was completed of 18 projects which showed that net fees (after subtracting engineers' fees) equalled, on the average, 1.57 times personnel expense. The highest multiple was 2.07 and the lowest was 1.22.

As we all are aware, the American

Institute of Architects recommends that when an architect's fee is to be based on a multiple of direct personnel expense, that multiple should not be less than 2½ times, which is considered minimum for the services to be rendered. Thus the great majority of firms did not cover their overhead, much less return compensation to their principals.

As a result, it was recommended that the HFA adopt the new schedule of payment set up by the Public Housing Administration which is about 60 per cent higher, on the average, than the State's schedule.

It is interesting to note that the Housing Authority fees for PHA projects had fallen so low that a survey undertaken by this Chapter in 1961 showed that the average fee for 19 projects produced a multiple of only 1.4 times personnel expense. It was as a result of this information, together with other data secured throughout the country, that Commissioner McGuire of the PHA increased fees by 60 per cent in order to encourage good design and sound construction and adequately compensate the profession.

The HFA sought to justify its fees by claiming that the PHA required greater services (erroneous) and then by placing an extremely high value on these "extra" services (unfair). Its position on this matter pretty well demolished, the State admitted toward the end of last year that the architects had made a good case for a fee increase. However, it stated that its schedule at that time was higher than that of the HRB and felt that it could not further increase this difference. (Actually the 15 per cent differential is largely theoretical since the State requires supervision of construction which distorts the picture.)

The implication was clear that if the HRB raised its fees the State would do likewise. In fact, it was the hope of the Committee that, since the programs are quite similar, a fair schedule could be devised which would apply to

both. The HFA agreed to this procedure but the HRB did not.

It should be noted that the State, in late 1963, reduced its fee schedule by excluding from its definition of "construction cost" contractors overhead and profit, thus making the difference between the HRB and HFA even less. The State insists that this reduction was effected at the demand of HRB along with other professional fee reductions in exchange for increased tax exemption. In effect, it forced the architects to subsidize rising construction costs.

From this it can be seen that the primary solution of the problem rests with the HRB although it is regrettable that HFA looks in this direction for guidance rather than to the more enlightened policy of PHA.

The City middle income program initiated in 1957 has always paid the lowest fees extant. The original fee schedule had fallen behind the increases in the Turner Construction Cost Index over the years by some 60 per cent and is the root of the problem today. Recent increases of about 27 per cent have kept pace with the recent increases in the above index but have not eradicated the basic long term inequity involved. The HRB in contrast to PHA refuses to face up to the problem and insists that architects continue to work at a loss.

This loss is substantiated by a survey similar to that of the State program which was undertaken to assess the financial results of the present fee schedule of the HRB. Figures were received on 14 projects and showed that the average fee produced a multiple of 1.79 times personnel expense. The high was 2.2 and the low was a 1.36 multiple.

It is obvious that architects cannot afford to continue participation in the HRB program on the basis of the present schedule plus 10%. This has been clearly stated to HRB with emphasis also on the quality of design and professional services to be rendered.

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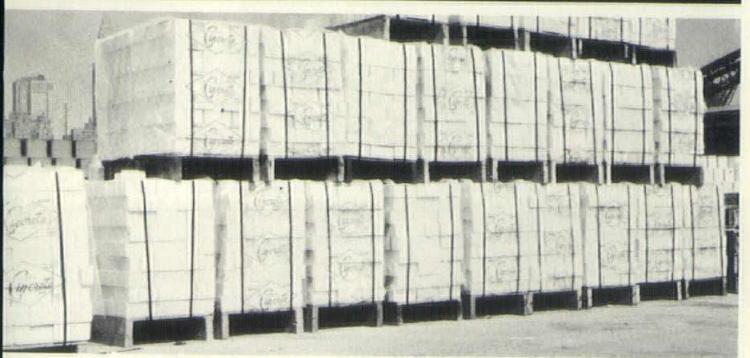
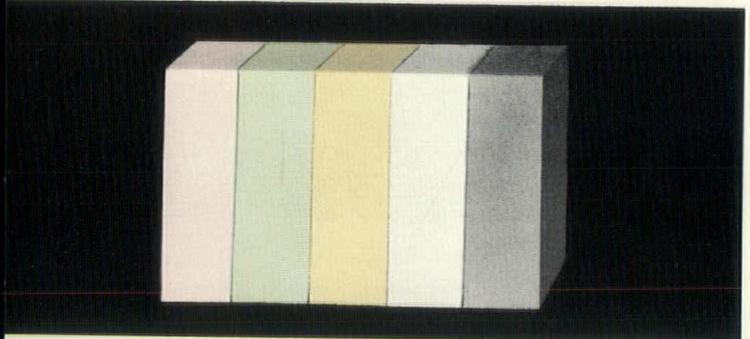
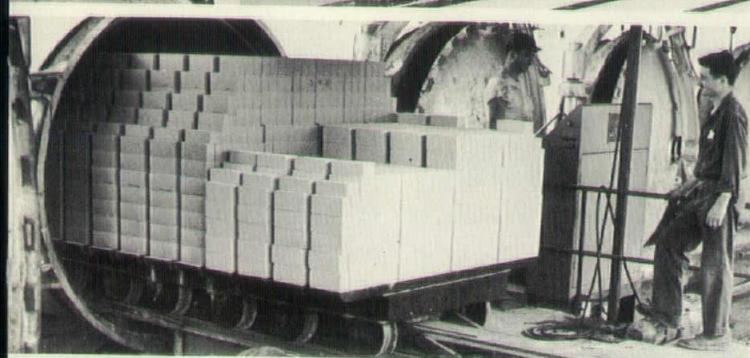
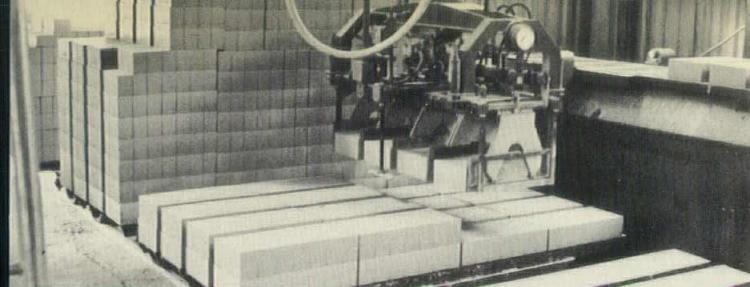
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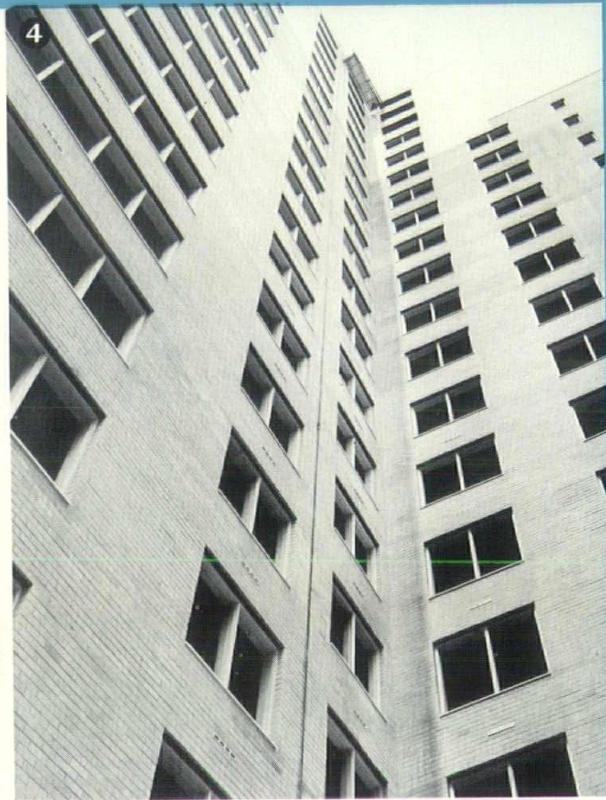
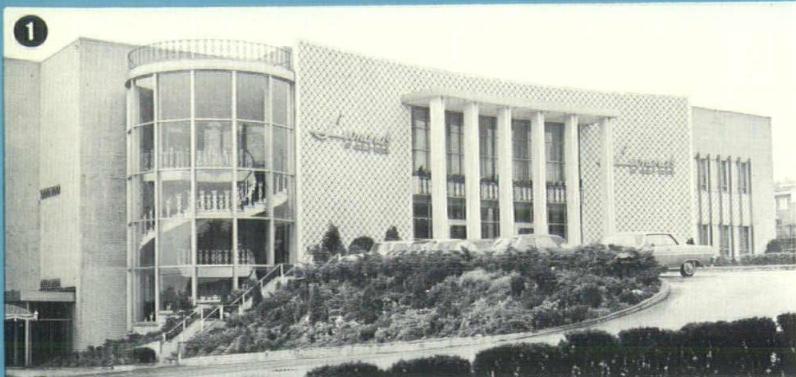
1. National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
2. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
3. New York City Department of Buildings
4. New York City Board of Education
5. New York City Department of Public Works
6. F. H. A., New York City
7. Board of Standards and Appeals, New York City
8. New York City Housing Authority

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2. Project: *Country Club Gardens, Riverhead, N.Y.* Arch: *Edward R. Bergmark*. Mason: *TNT Construction Corp.*
3. Project: *Country Estates Apartment House, Hempstead, N.Y.* Owner: *N. Seidenwurm*. Arch: *Sigmund Spiegel*. Mason: *John Ruggiero, Inc.*
4. Project: *Apartments, New York City*. Owner: *Starrett-Eken Development Corp.* Arch: *S. J. Kessler & Sons*. Mason: *I. Rosen & Sons Inc.*
5. Project: *Malba Estates at Whitestone*. Gen. Contractor: *J. A. Green Construction*. Arch: *Stanley H. Klein*. Mason: *Frank Santoro Inc.* Dealer: *National Builders Supply Corp.*



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WHAT DO ARCHITECTS DO?

by Roger G. Spross, A.I.A.

Comments on a Definition of the Practice of Architecture: Business? Profession?

My dictionary calls architecture an "art or science" and an architect "a person skilled in or a professional student of, architecture." That's Webster, 1961. Funk and Wagnall's, 1959, says of architecture, "the science and art of designing and constructing buildings, especially with reference to adaption to their ends and to beauty of forms and proportion; hence, the science or art of designing any other structures, as ships or fortifications."

And of Architects, Funk and Wagnall's, 1959, says "one skilled in practical architecture; one whose profession it is to devise the plans and ornamentation of buildings or other structures and direct their construction."

So, it seems fair to define an architect, if he practices an "art or science", as an artist or scientist, that is if dictionary definitions have any accuracy or validity. Assuming that the dictionary has some of each, and that our definition has an equal amount of validity and accuracy, architects are artists or scientists.

I suggest that such a definition is not wrong, it is merely inadequate. To begin with, the accuracy of the definition can be improved by changing the *or* to *and*. That change makes us both artists and scientists, not just one or the other.

But we do more things than are described by those two words, don't we? For example, we use applied science—called engineering—of various kinds. Civil engineering, roads, parking and grading, is one kind and electrical engineering is another, today's buildings using as much power as they do. Mechanical engineering is a requisite to the practice of architecture—see almost any State licensing examination or almost any building that is heated or ventilated or air-conditioned or contains plumbing. Structural engineering is a critical specialty—obviously. These engineering disciplines are a part of architecture even though we may hire specialists to assist or consultants to advise in them.

And that's not all. We administer construction contracts, single or multiple, don't we? We observe (supervise?) construction and determine its

conformity to contract and value in place for payments and say so out loud and in writing. That's a form of practice which is largely supervision of construction management, whether Critical-Path or Seat-of-Pants method.* There is an element of accounting in the "checking" of requisitions for payments sent to Owners by Contractors for work "done," and an element of law in the matter of contract conformance.

So thus far, we can be said to be:

1. Artists,
2. Scientists,
3. Four kinds of Engineer,
4. Accountants,
5. Construction Managers,
6. Even Lawyers.

And I still don't think we have approached the heart of the definition. These six activities are only tools to the Architect.

Perhaps the heart of the definition, as Michelangelo implied on the Sistine Chapel ceiling, the operative force is the "finger of God"—the mind of man. The Architect's mind does the primary architectural work, the definition and analysis of problems, the creative "idea" or concept and the synthesis of the idea and the problems into the solution or the mature design—a design which is practical (no other art is expected to be), has aesthetic value (which no other "science" needs to have) and is executable in a given place and time for a specified cost (which is demanded of no other profession). Those results are unique to Architecture, although the process described is in the public domain. Maybe a distillation of this description will round out our definition and help us determine if architecture is a business or a profession.

So, now we may say that an Architect is:

1. An Artist,
2. A Scientist,
3. Four kinds of Engineer,
4. An Accountant,
5. A Manager,
6. A Problem-solver,
7. An "Idea" Man,—all of these in the context of buildings, one or several; a part or a group of them; an office or a neighborhood; a phone booth or a region.

*It is also a determination of the "state of the art" of workmanship in the various trades and what level of workmanship has occurred.

If all these high-sounding activities can be ascribed to Architects, it makes us sound like Supermen—which we aren't. No one is so broadly gifted or of so prodigious a capacity as the sum of these attributes implies. Therefore, Architects conspire with, malign, disparage, consult, engage and even hire specialists in these narrower fields—or he "does-it-himself." Doing all these things well oneself or through an employee or consultant constitutes the practice of Architecture. Some say it really is the fine old art of juggling. And, of course, some of us are better at certain of these things than at others. But remember, Architecture includes them all.

Have we a better handle, now, on whether Architecture is a business or a profession?—Of course not!

I know several architects whose practice, they say, is certainly a business. I know several others who say, equally emphatically, that is is a profession. Both groups are respectable, thinking practitioners. Both are right.

The answer to such general questions, as usual, begins with "It depends . . ."

Those practicing law and medicine, activities usually considered professional, can be said to deal only with advice to people, not the production of things. Even the semantic connotations of the word "practice" colors the definition. If the provision of specialized advice is the basic fact of professionalism, then certainly Architecture is a profession.

But building construction is a hard-nosed service involving the exact conjoining of many products from many places by many people in a certain order for a certain economic cost. This is a business operated for profit. As Architects we have preordained the entire operation. Furthermore, we have probably been commissioned by a business firm or corporation, and the commission probably has a business purpose. In order to provide our services, we have had to operate our own offices on a business basis, reviving an old

Continued on Page 33

Seminars on American Culture
New York State Historical Association
announces 18th annual seminars
on Restoration Architecture,
Museum Architecture, and Conservation of Historic Materials,
July 4 - July 17th at Cooperstown, N.Y.

Each July for the past sixteen summers, the New York State Historical Association has welcomed Americana enthusiasts of all ages and occupations who have come to Cooperstown to enjoy its two-week Seminars; courses specially chosen and uniquely presented to give a sense of a living past.

Quite different from anything offered by university summer schools or graduate workshops, Seminars are designed for the interested amateur as well as for the spirited professional. This year's curriculum ranges from baseball to lighting in America, cooking to museum security, religious history to historic preservation. The faculty is chosen for its ability to translate its scholarship into terms which can excite and enlighten. Courses are not taught in a cut-and-dried manner. Relationships between faculty and students are informal: the atmosphere is at once stimulating and relaxed.

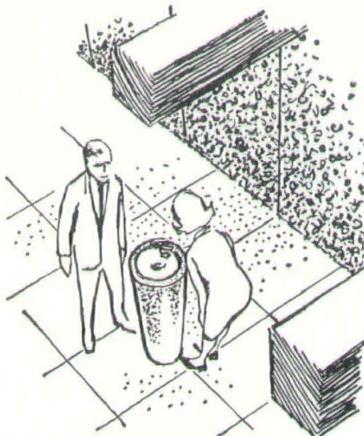
Moreover, the setting is lovely. The Farmer's Museum with its tools and

implements fairly asking to be handled; the Village Crossroads with its lane of early 19th century shops and offices, stores, school, tavern, and farmstead; the gracious rooms of Fenimore House with its folk art inside and its broad lawns outside, sweeping casually down to Lake Otsego: all these, combined with the white-clapboard serenity of nearby Cooperstown, encourage good talk and good humor.

The 1965 Seminar will be held July 4-17th. Twelve courses are being offered; six each week. You may attend either or both weeks, and take a different course during the mornings and afternoons of each. If you wish, you are free to skip classes, or to listen in on sessions of a course you didn't sign up for at all. The curriculum and faculty are distinguished, but there are no hard and fast rules, no hard and fast people. The pace is yours to set.

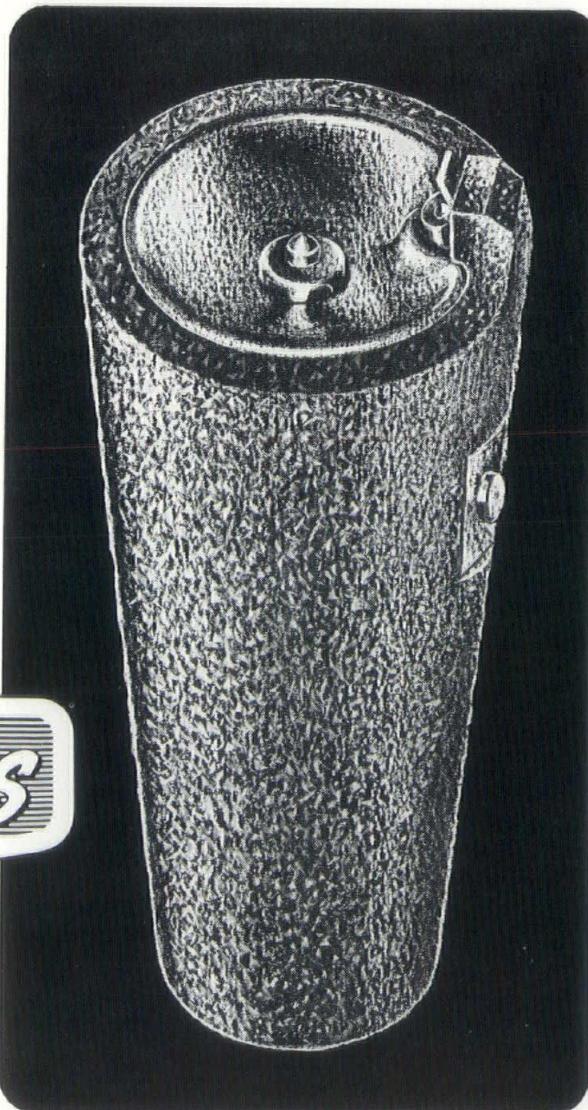
Write to N.Y. State Historical Association, Cooperstown, N.Y. 13326 for details and registration forms.

HAWS model 30



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concrete ideas in fountains



WHAT ARCHITECTS DO

Continued from Page 31

saw, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." In today's civilization with its criteria and standards, Architecture certainly is a business.

So we have sort of proved that Architecture is both. Does that surprise you? It should surprise only those of us who view our profession/business with sort of "tunnel vision", who regard it as a narrow field, hemmed in on right and left by quasi-professionals, invaders from so-called allied "design" fields, whose activities are certainly not inhibited by anything like tunnel vision. These operators are not worried about whether what they do is a business or a profession. To them it is a highly competitive business, and they are in it with both feet and no illusions.

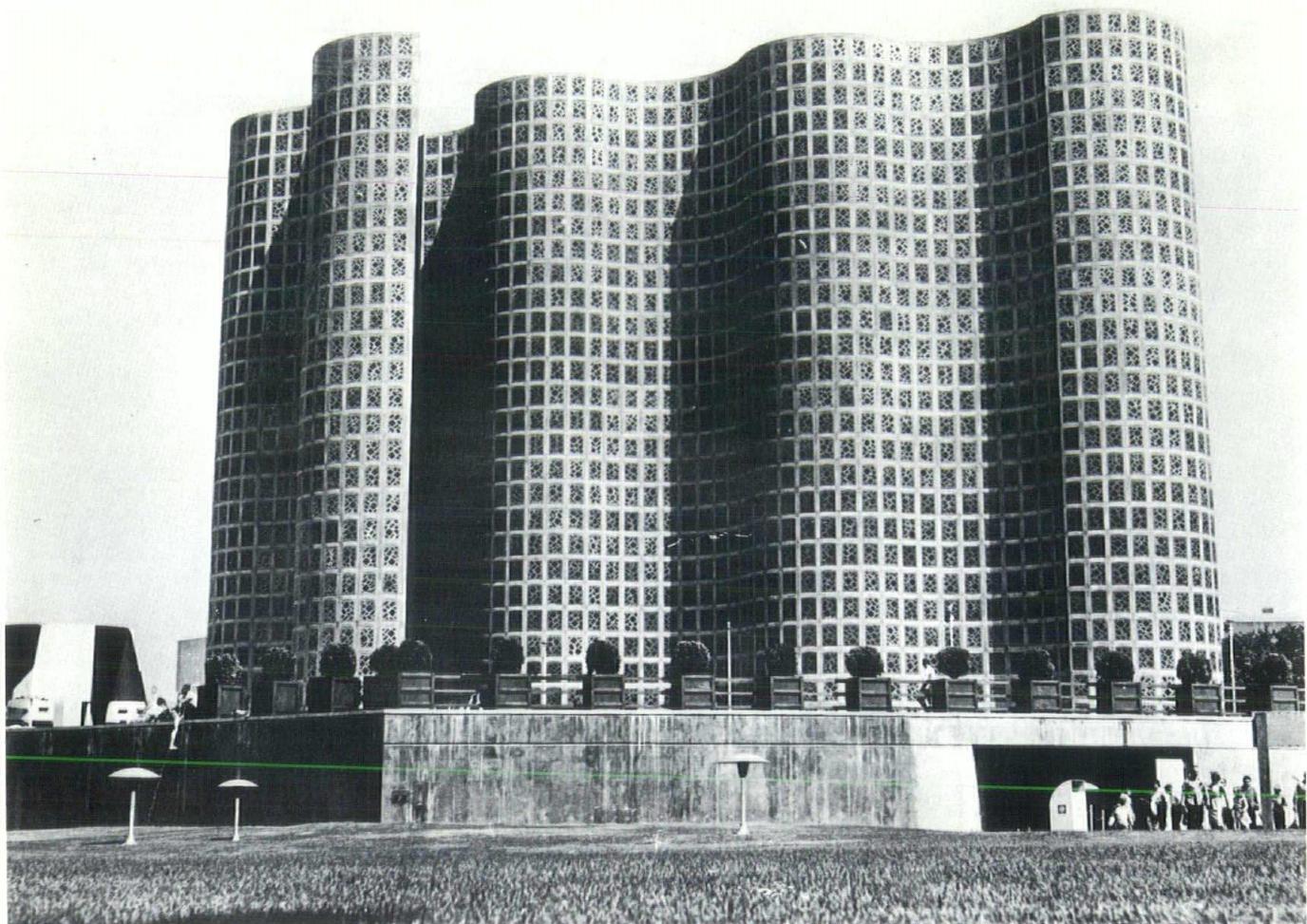
It is the area of scope-of-practice which is most important and worth our best thinking than whether we are to be known as professionals, businessmen or whatevers. So let us consider it a little here and now.

We should consider how broad the definition of the practice of architecture has become and compare it with how narrowly some of us practice it. The practice must be as broad as the design and construction interests of the public it serves. It must have a conscience that wide too. Architecture must restate continually its concern with the design of building. (That was not a typographic error—I mean the *design of building*—not of buildings and not only of enclosures.) Architecture must recognize itself whether it is done by a duly-licensed and registered practicing professional called an Architect by his State (and himself), by a moonlighting engineer, a plush-officed, wand-waving "space planner" or an ambitious package-dealer with dollars, instead of stars, in his eyes.

He who has demonstrated his abilities to protect the public welfare by becoming licensed or registered is an Architect. But that "ticket" is not a "keep-off" sign any more than an M.D.'s license is a protection against shady operators in medicine. But, anyone who does Architecture is an Architect, licensed or not, if language means anything.

If we Architects do not accept responsibility for the full scope of architecture, then we cannot complain if

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MUSEUM OF SCIENCE CITY OF NEW YORK

BRADFORD N. CLARK, Commissioner Of Public Works

AMMAN & WHITNEY, Structural Design

HARRISON & ABRAMOVITZ, Architects

MUESER, RUTLEDGE, WENTWORTH & JOHNSTON, Foundation Design

SYSKA & HENNESSY, Mechanical Engineering

W. J. BARNEY CORPORATION, General Contractors

This unusual structure is a combination of massive concrete sections at its base blending harmoniously with a 91-foot serpentine wall of concrete and stained glass. Completed for the 1965 season of the New York

World's Fair, the \$7.6 million building will remain as a permanent structure once the Fair has closed. It is being built under the supervision of the Department of Public Works as agent for the Department of Parks.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE CITY OF NEW YORK

The building provides 24,822 square feet of exhibit space in two main areas. Its one-story hexagonal base extends both above and below grade and contains 16,822 square feet of multi-exhibit or display space. An additional 8,000 square feet of space is encompassed by the serpentine grid walls made up of 5,400 prefabricated sculptured glass panels imbedded in a reinforced matrix of waterproof cement.

The roof of the basement section has been turned into a pool surrounding the undulating tower. The entire project is of cast-in-place, reinforced concrete, nearly all of which has been left exposed.

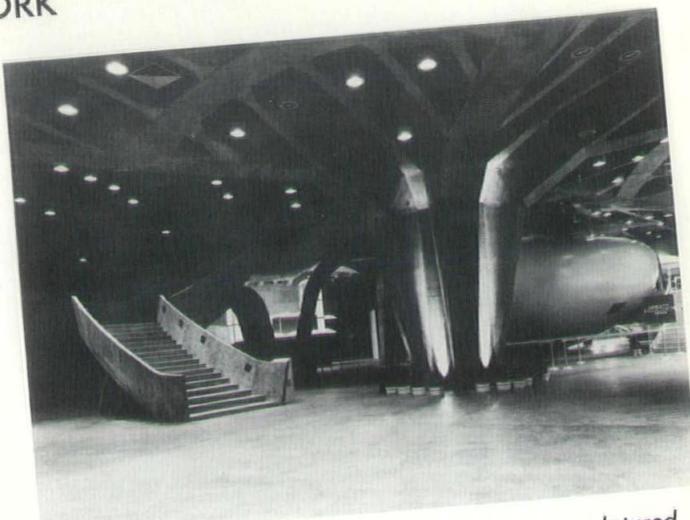
The serpentine walls presented difficult construction problems. Although they rise 91-feet they are not really walls, but rather a huge, self-supporting matrix enclosing open space. There are no floor slabs.

The matrix had to be designed against high winds without lateral bracing other than its roof. To insure solidity of the entire building, the specifications required 1,200 lbs. of reinforcing bars for every cubic yard of concrete. (Most buildings would have only 200 lbs. of bars per cubic yard.) In addition, 5,000 lbs. per sq. in. concrete was used.

As the concrete was being cast in place for the walls, carpenters inserted wooden boxes to block out the 5,400 openings which would later receive the stained-glass panels. The Barney Corporation set up its own concrete batching plant on the site.

As the matrix grew in height, it resembled a huge honeycomb. Each stained-glass section, created by Willet Stained Glass Studios of Philadelphia, was first encased in a prefabricated concrete panel. The panels were then individually hoisted into place in the honeycomb and fastened by cement and anchors, the anchors having already been set within the concrete matrix.

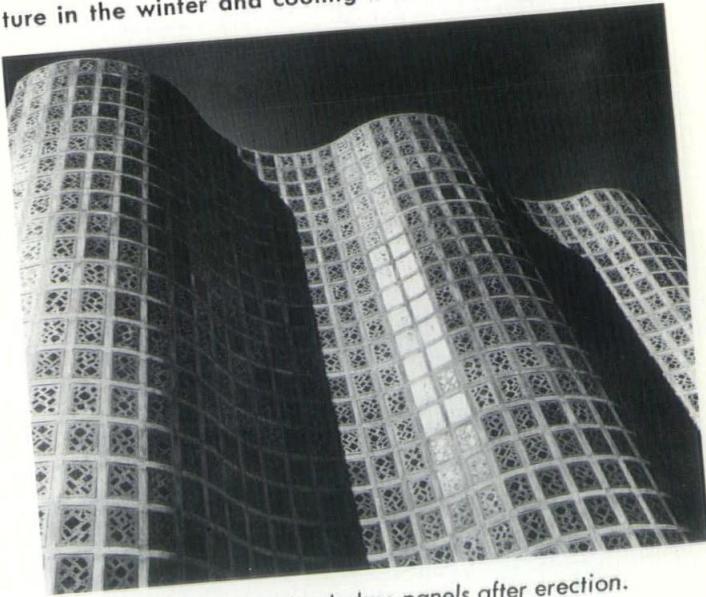
The mechanical equipment includes a two-cell cooling tower located at grade level on the exterior of the museum. All air-handling material is located on the mezzanine level outside the inner perimeter walls of the lower level. This space, formed by the overlapping of the walls, also houses a projection booth used to



Massive concrete sections take on a delicate sculptured look in the basement of the museum.

create the effects within the display area. Extending from the air-handling equipment are exposed, uninsulated ducts distributed between the girders of the lower level and above the catwalk of the main exhibition hall. By running the ducts in this fashion, a cost savings was effected by the elimination of finished ceiling construction and additional ceiling height.

Noise was isolated from the exhibit area by the use of flexible connections, spring hangers and insulation in critical areas. Since this is a permanent building, the ducts also serve the dual purpose of heating the structure in the winter and cooling it in the summer.



Close-up of stained-glass panels after erection.

ARCHITECTS AND FEES

By SAMUEL M. KURTZ *Chairman Fees and Contracts Committee N.Y. Chapter AIA*

In a news item in the New York Times an Architect "sought to remove the air of mystery that has grown up around the fees charged by members of the profession". This lifting of the "veil from fees" included statements that—"architects are often reluctant to talk about their fees"; "because of this, clients are unaware of the cost of producing a drawing or a blueprint"; "a guide to . . . fees . . . prepared by the A.I.A. . . is rarely followed"; that "the cost of producing one drawing or blueprint (SIC) is \$1600, a figure that reflects only salaries and overhead—and no profit"; and that it is "the mystery about fees that has fostered a good deal of what is bad in today's architecture."

The intent of this "revelation" is laudable; its effect in total terms of misinformation is unfortunate. The picture of the architect obtained from this news item is that of a professional who is unable to convince his client of the value of his services and is thus obliged to accept low fees, give poorer services—and produce "catalog architecture".

The facts are that recommended minimum fee schedules have been published annually by such organizations as the New York Society of Architects since 1912; and by NY Chapter of the AIA at least since 1947. These two organizations alone represent about 3000 architects in the Metropolitan New York City area. In 1952, and again in 1961, the A.I.A. published a chart indicating that A.I.A. chapters in almost every state from Alabama to Hawaii had a published fee schedule. In addition, many of these organizations published with the fee schedule a statement of the architects services. Periodically, and often at least annually, many of these organizations revised their fee schedules to conform to current practices.

Most fee schedules group buildings into four categories or types and set fees on a sliding scale of a percentage of the "Cost of Construction". In 1960 the New York Chapter published a Statement of Services and pioneered a fee schedule which listed 73 building types and 21 rate schedules. The N.Y. Chapter Fees and Contracts Committee early in 1962 conducted a survey of its membership to evaluate this

document. While the results were gratifying in terms of the usefulness of the document to the membership, it was also clear that it needed revision to conform with revised A.I.A. architect/owner agreements and with current practices.

The Committee decided that the Statement of Services should be rewritten in non contractual language, and that the Owners responsibilities and obligations should be clarified and amplified. It was also felt that there appeared to be inconsistencies in building type categories and too many rate schedules; and that there was inference that if the cost of a project was great enough, the fee curve continued to descend indefinitely. Study of these two phases of the document continued until the statement portion was completed and approved by the Executive Committee in November, 1964. Several additional Chapter surveys of the proposed fee schedule section were conducted. After several revisions based on suggestions received, it, too, was approved by the Executive Committee in March, 1965. The survey of the new fee schedule in its final draft form indicated general approval and much commendation.

A summation of the changes is as follows:

Statement of Services

Rewritten to relate to current AIA Owner/Architect agreements and to be in simple language.

The Rate Schedule

1) The number of rate schedules have been reduced from 21 to 10.

2) Apparent inconsistencies in rates applicable to building types have been eliminated.

3) Building types—not usually encountered, or vague in description have been eliminated. Current and new building types have been added. Schedule of rates applies to the alphabetical list basically—and for general reference have been grouped in a separate list under each rate Schedule.

4) Rates have been adjusted to conform with suggestions received from surveys of chapter members and with current economic conditions. Intended generally for private practice, they are also meant to serve as a guide to governmental agencies.

5) Schedule of fees has been limited

to \$10,000,000. A general note covers costs above 10 Million Dollars.

6) A "limited ladder" (limited to cost between two rates) method for basic fee adjustment has been suggested as preferable to interpolation.

7) Recommendation for Multiple of Direct Personnel Expense Rates, and definition of same has been added.

8) Recommendations for rates for alterations, and a definition of alterations, has been added.

9) Recommendations for additional fees for construction let on cost plus or separate contracts have been included.

10) As many answers as possible to questions usually asked have been included.

In the past few years the N.Y. Chapter's — Fees and Contracts Committee, Fees and Contracts Committee, for N.Y.C. Schools, and Housing Fees and Contracts Committee have been working with various public agencies towards more equitable fees and contracts. As recently as January 27, 1965, the N.Y. Times published a news item to the effect that the N.Y. Chapter has rejected the proposed increase in fees by the N.Y. City Housing and Redevelopment Board "as totally inadequate". The N.Y. Chapter also devoted the February 1965 issue of its publication the "Oculus" to a full scale exposure of its discussions with this agency, with a warning to architects on the financial dangers inherent in these programs. The New York Society of Architects similarly advised its membership. The N.Y. State Association of Architects and its Fees and Contracts Committee has also taken a strong position regarding the low fee schedules for State financed housing and other projects, and passed four resolutions on this subject at its annual convention in October 1964.

These actions by the NYSAA, the N.Y. Chapter AIA, and the New York Society of Architects hardly reflect a "reluctance to talk about fees."

It is hoped that the notoriously low and economically unfeasible fee schedules used by some governmental agencies will be influenced by the new fee schedule; and that architects will not undertake commissions for fees that can only result in fiscal insolvency.

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DEFENSE OF SUITS UNDER PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY POLICIES

BY NORBET H. DRAKE

Condensed from an article in the "Louisiana Architect," March 1965

MUST ALLEGE AND PROVE

Every trial attorney knows that to recover damages against a defendant for negligence, he must allege and prove certain basic assertions or allegations. By experience he is able to select and judge from the complexity of the case, and the available proof, those assertions which are most likely in his opinion to persuade the judge and the jury that the defendant is liable. The plaintiff's lawyer tries to reach these conclusions as rapidly as possible, so as to devote a greater portion of the time available to prove the dollar value of the claim or damages.

The effect of this approach by the plaintiff's attorney, together with the pre-occupation of the representatives of the insurance company in obtaining from the defense lawyer a prompt report as to the settlement value of the suit, is that the defense lawyer immediately concentrates on the dollar value of the plaintiff's injuries. The importance of the substantive law upon the plaintiff's case is given second consideration, or none, until it is apparent that the suit will have to be tried. Even at pre-trial and during suit, the emphasis is upon the dollar value.

This concern with the dollar value of the suit affects other aspects of the claim. When the suit papers arrive at the lawyer's office, little or no investigation may accompany them. From the insurance company's point of view, this is another expression of their emphasis upon costs. Even if there is an investigation, it was primarily directed toward the phases of the claim which are often of little value to the lawyer in assembly of the evidence to be used as proof. Usually, the lawyer does not ask the company for help in the matters, but resorts to the discovery procedures available under the Practice Code of the jurisdiction involved.

Meanwhile the plaintiff's attorney and the company's representatives continue to press the defense lawyer for the top dollar value. The defense lawyer is told that even the non-liability claims have a settlement value to the insurance company. Unless the defense lawyer can discover "fraud" in the plaintiff's claim, it has been my experience that he will not be able to get the insurance representatives to

consider non-liability as justifying a "go-to-trial" suit. The defense lawyer has difficulty in getting the company to examine the claim from the viewpoint of the substantive law.

From having examined thousands of liability claims and suits, I am convinced that both the insurance company and the defense lawyer should give more attention to the substantive law as it affects the liability claim. The issues of dollar value and settlement are always important, but to concentrate on these aspects almost to the exclusion of the substantive law is to reduce the plaintiff's burden of proof.

The successful defense of a professional man depends upon the effective application of substantive law to the proof of negligence.

Whenever a person holds himself out to the public as a person with a special competence, as in the case of a lawyer, an architect, a physician, etc., the law imposes upon him a duty to act as a reasonable and prudent man with the *special competence*. Professional negligence is the failure to act as the reasonable man with the special competence would under the same or similar circumstances.

There is no such thing as reasonable or unreasonable conduct standing alone; all conduct must be considered in relation to the qualities of the actor; which include his physical attributes, skills, training, intellectual powers, and mental condition at the time of the action. In applying this rule, Courts have made allowances, not only for the external factors, but for many of the physical and mental characteristics of the actor, and have applied a more or less "subjective standard of care."

STANDARD OF CONDUCT

At law, the man who represents himself as being a professional man, and undertakes to perform a professional service for others, has imposed upon him a standard of conduct or care not only to perform such work with "reasonable care" but such professional man is *presumed* by the law to possess knowledge, skill and intelligence in his special competence that is superior to that possessed by an ordinary man. The results of the professional man's services will be judged according to this standard of conduct. The standard of conduct will vary

according to the branch of the profession or specialized training to which the man belongs, but the standard of conduct in the performance of professional services is always higher, than that which would be required of an ordinary man under similar circumstances.

Malpractice or the failure to exercise due care in the practice of professional skill will vary with the various professions. The malpractice of a physician refers to the individual's conduct toward a patient that is reprehensible because the act is evil or immoral in itself, or the act may be forbidden by law. A lawyer who is guilty of unprofessional conduct usually has failed to properly represent his client before the court or in legal procedure. There is no wrongful professional act toward the person. A similar situation exists with an architect. The architect's professional wrong consists of an error or omission with reference to the design or the preparation of plans and specifications. Here again there is no wrongful conduct directed toward the person.

The plaintiff's burden of proof is greater in proving professional negligence, not only because of the variables in professional conduct, because it is not merely a matter of showing that the defendant failed to exercise the proper degree of care that was the proximate cause of the injury, loss, or damage.

SELECT APPROPRIATE ASSERTIONS

In order to prove that the professional man's conduct was negligent, the plaintiff must select the appropriate basic assertions or allegations, and prove these assertions to support an action for professional negligence. These basic assertions are:

(1) The conduct of the defendant. (What was the defendant doing? What happened?)

(2) The defendant's conduct was wrong. (What was the error?)

(3) The defendant knew that his conduct was wrong. (The professional man has a right to a "judgment" . . . everything is not always right or wrong.)

(4) The defendant could have prevented the injury, loss or damage. (There are always others acting in concert.)

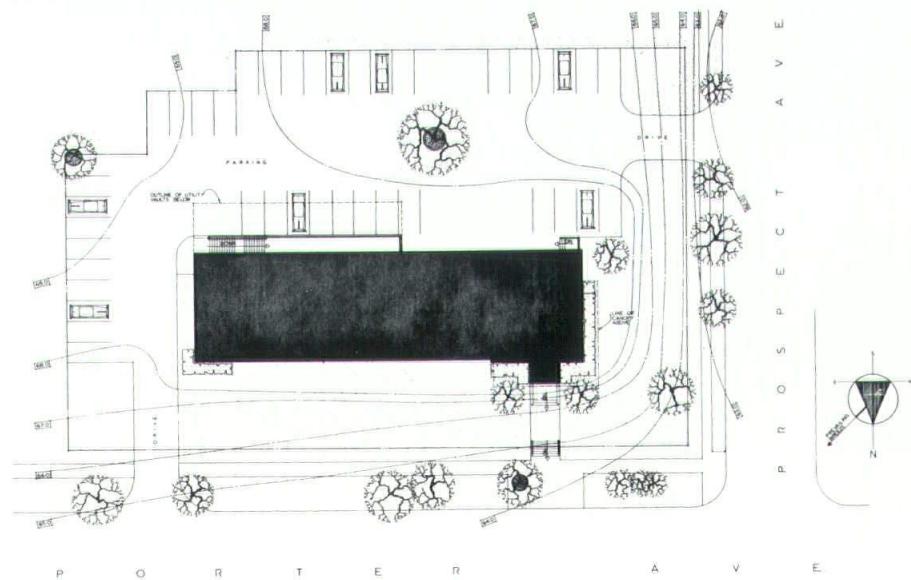
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Photo By Hare, Buffalo, N.Y.

MARY AGNES RESIDENCE HALL, D'YOUVILLE COLLEGE

ARCHITECTS • Foit & Baschnagel



MARY AGNES RESIDENCE HALL D'YOUVILLE COLLEGE

ARCHITECTS • Foit & Baschnagel

A ten story dormitory building with a developed lower level is the first of a six building, ten million dollar expansion program for D'Youville College. It will house 265 students, ten guests and ten proctors in single and double rooms. Toilet facilities are private and semi-private.

As an urban College in a developed residential area it was necessary to build in a vertical direction. The college campus borders on the edge of portions of the City of Buffalo scheduled for renewal and rehabilitation.

Since the student population consists of women who prefer a small college atmosphere, it was decided to assimilate as closely as possible a home environment without losing the advantage of group living. Therefore, a "floor living" plan pattern was followed.

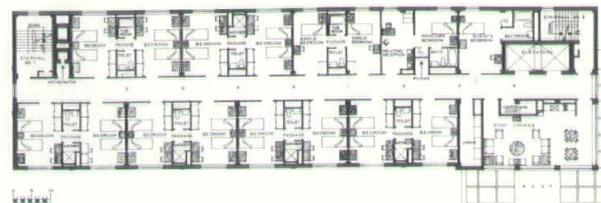
Realizing the difference in personalities each floor is planned to offer a variety in the type of rooms. Provisions are made for a group of four students to be housed in two bedrooms, interconnected with a passage which gives access to a room containing a watercloset and a washbasin, also to another separate room containing a shower. Single rooms with similarly arranged toilet facilities are included, except that a tub is substituted for the shower. The fourth type of accommodation consists of a private room with a private bath. A suite for the Proctor is located on each floor.

The Nurses Station of the first floor will be available for first aid and minor medication. Private telephones are installed in all rooms. Contact from a central point within the building with rooms will be by means of an intercom system. The intercom system will also be used for musical programming. A lounge on each floor having a snack bar will serve sessions during leisure hours.

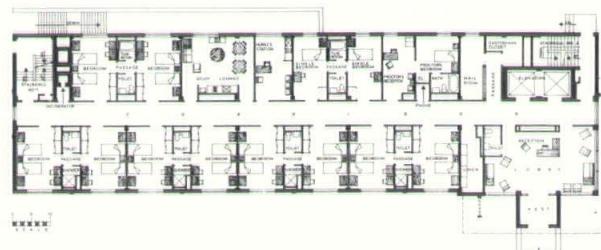
The lower level of the building contains a recreation room and canteen, hair care center, laundry, a trunk storage area, a distribution center for bed linens, etc.

Reception lobby will be arranged for visiting. Carefully selected draperies with matching bedspreads and venetian blinds will provide a pleasant decor. Varied schemes throughout the building and carpeted corridors assist in promoting a philosophy of relaxed living.

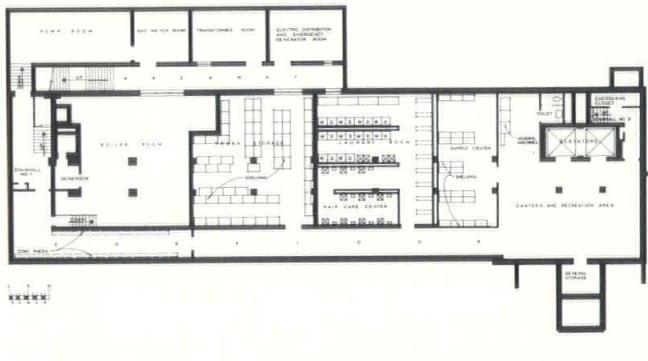
Prefabricated, prefinished, wardrobes and cabinets reduced the construction time, and reduced installation costs. Acoustical tile ceilings set in an exposed tee system eliminated drying time required for plaster ceilings.



T Y P I C A L F L O O R P L A N



F I R S T F L O O R P L A N



L O W E R L E V E L P L A N

Construction was speeded and the costs were kept low by using seven-story column sections of A 441 high strength steel without splices. This permitted erection in one piece. Three story and four story vents, 18 feet wide, weighing a minimum of four tons were preassembled and erected as a unit to top of steel framework. Castellated beams were used in outside 156 foot wide north and south walls above the first floor at a saving of 22 tons of steel. Steel deck and concrete fill were placed immediately to eliminate the cost of temporary planking. Modular framing of floor construction assisted in reducing costs. Erection of the 600 ton structural steel framework was completed in 24 working days by the structural steel fabricator.

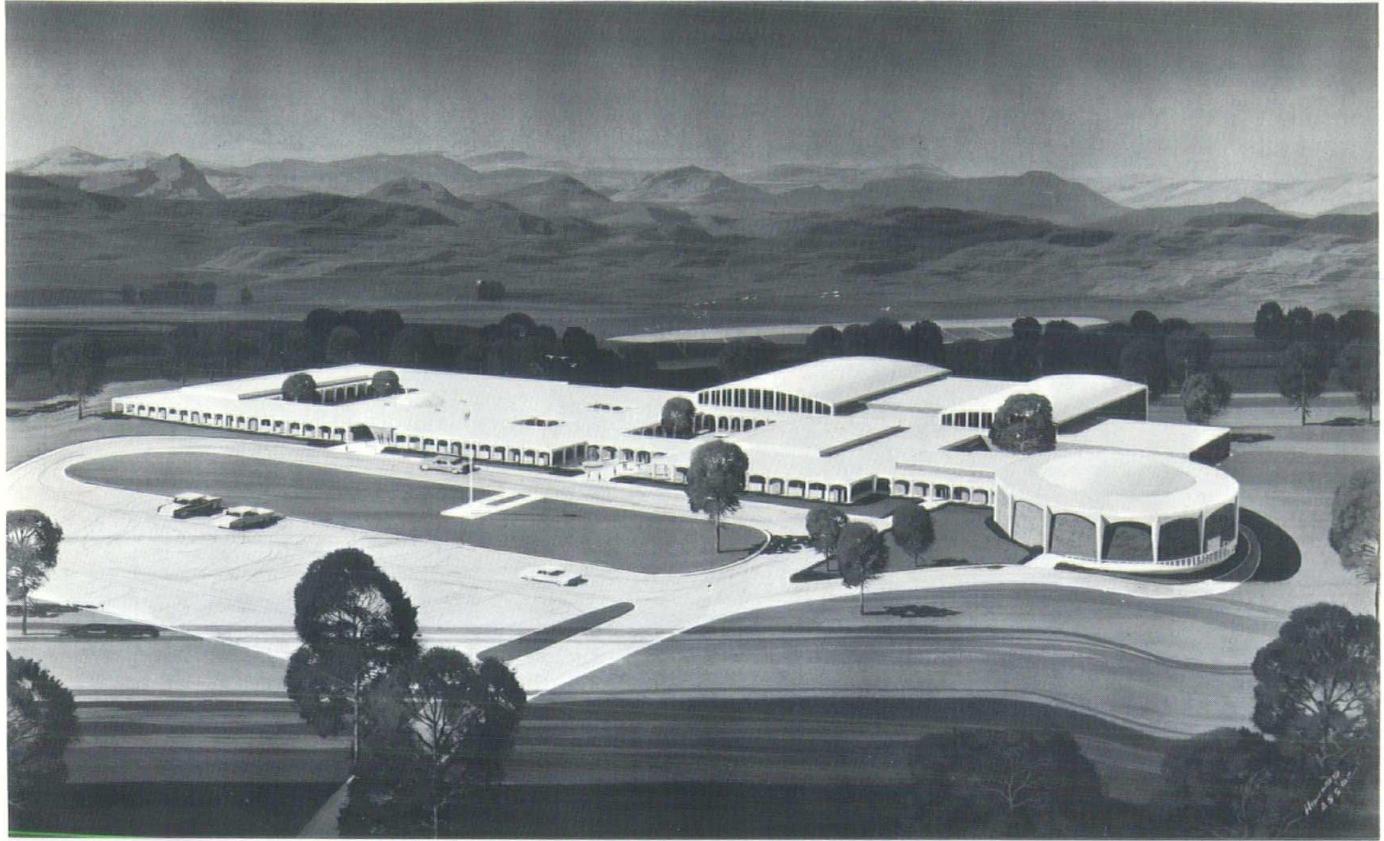
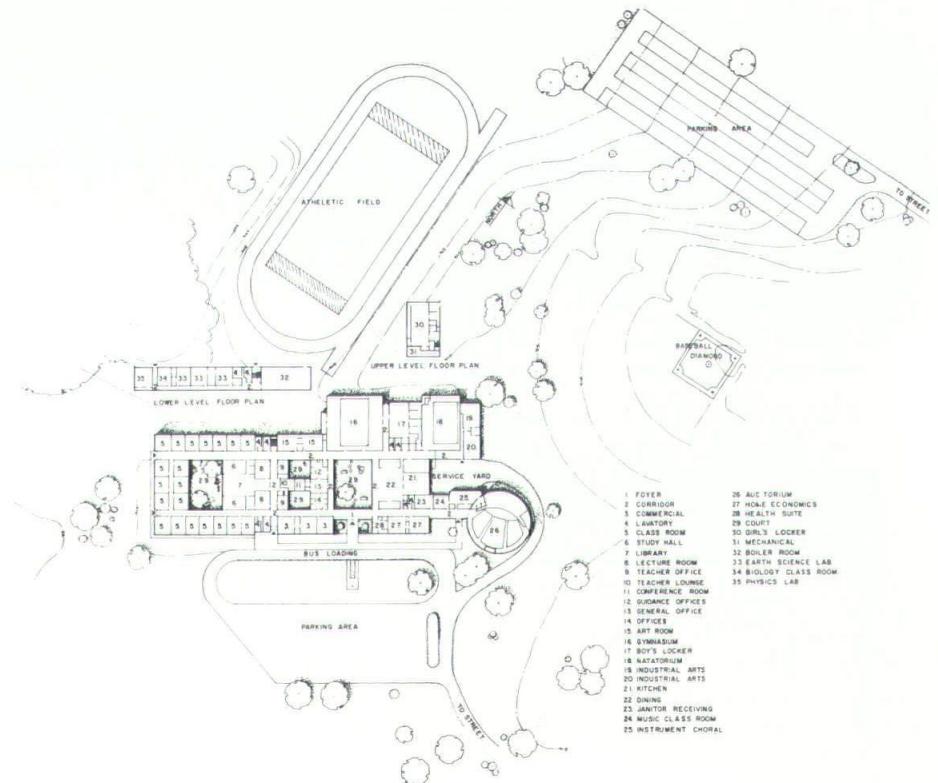


Photo: Lester Lee Cole

CHENANGO FORKS JUNIOR - SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



CHENANGO FORKS JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

ARCHITECT • JAMES R. MOWRY, AIA, Binghamton, N.Y.

CONSULTANTS •

ELECTRICAL • N. L. Platt, P.E., Utica, N.Y.

PLUMBING & HEATING • Freiert & Carlson, Buffalo, N.Y.

STRUCTURAL • Stuart H. Snyder & Assoc., Syracuse, N.Y.

ACOUSTICAL • Bolt, Beranek & Newman, New York City

LANDSCAPING • Harold E. Schumm, Syracuse, N.Y.

To provide for student and teacher an environment to inspire maximum effort both in learning and teaching, a building which would represent one of life's most satisfying and rewarding pursuits. A strong white monumental structure distinct from and contrasting with the natural surroundings rather than blending into them. This to be achieved on a limited budget, observing correct orientation, providing proper zoning of functions and proper circulation. The result is a compact integrated plan with functions expressed by rising and descending roof levels and separation achieved by judiciously placed open courts.

The predominant design feature—the arched arcade—is functional not only in providing structure but also solar control for a main southern exposure, with the added virtue of a covered waiting area for bus loading and a covered walkway around the exterior of the building and the interior courts.

The courts are functional by providing light and ventilation to interior areas. At intervals they produce a burst of light and interest to otherwise long, dim

corridors. Moreover, the courts will provide quiet exterior areas for classes, library reading and pleasant summer dining and serve as interesting exterior cross-walks from various parts of the building. They will afford areas for display of items such as sun dials, sculpture, art objects as well as space for exterior arts and craft shows, small music and choral programs and other student and community activities. Low maintenance costs will be experienced through landscaping with pavement, gravel and spots of lush green with easily cared for shrubs and trees. Water elements will be included if the budget allows.

The location of laboratories on the lower level was dictated by changing grade elevations and economy in utilities from proximity to mechanical equipment. There is a natural spring-fed pond southwest of the Athletic Field and within a few minutes' walk from the science laboratories, offering an exciting opportunity for outdoor nature study classes, experimental materials and specimens.



STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT CORTLAND, N.Y.

Maximum utilization of space and a concentration of the administration and academic buildings to facilitate pedestrian movement are major elements in the \$23-million comprehensive campus plan developed for the State University College at Cortland, N.Y., that will allow student enrollment to increase to 3,400 by 1970.

Major expansion of the present campus will occur principally in three areas: along Graham Street where the new Fine Arts and Administration Buildings will be sited and in the center of the campus where the Communications/Lecture Hall will be located; in the residential section where the addition of a Student Union and new dormitories and dining halls will increase the number of students to be accommodated to about 2,200, and finally in the general vicinity of the outdoor physical education grounds to the south of the reservoir and to the west of Broadway.

The proposed plan calls for the placement of new dormitories in the open areas between existing residences and the addition of wings to four of the dormitories to form quadrangles and reduce the amount of space open to the prevailing winds. The addition of six-story dormitories will enhance the general area and provide a contrast to the present three-story dormitories.

Campus planning Architects: Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley, Rochester. Consultants: Water system, sanitary, sewer engineering—Stearns & Wheler, Cazenovia; Education methods—Dr. Virgil Rogers, Syracuse; Economics—Dr. Roy Gerard, Syracuse; Acoustics—Dr. Roy S. Anderson, Buffalo; Soils—B. K. Hough, Ithaca.

Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley also designed the Fine Arts and Administration Buildings, the Communications/Lecture Hall and other related rehabilitation and renovation projects in addition to specifying certain site improvements. SWC&F in conjunction with Werner Seligmann of Cortland is designing Science Building II. The dormitories and dining hall are being designed by Clark-Clark-Millis & Gilson, Architects, Rochester.

STATE UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION FUND

STATE OF NEW YORK

THE METCALF - McCLOSKY ACT

by ROBERT H. JACOBS JR.,
Hospital and Health Committee
Reprinted from the N.Y. Chapter
"OCULUS" March 1965

(Also See Editorial Page 11 and Resolution Page 50.)

At a packed meeting at the Biltmore Hotel on February 4, more than 100 members of the Hospital and Health Committee and their guests were led by Antonio A. Sorieri, First Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Social Welfare, through the intricacies of the new Metcalf-McClosky Act regulating the construction of medical facilities in New York State. Mr. Sorieri, who is the administrator of the Act, was assisted by Dr. John Bourke of the State Department of Health and by Dr. Jack Haldeman of the Hospital Review and Planning Council of Southern New York.

The Metcalf-McClosky Act was put into effect on October 1, 1964, with the laudable intent of reducing the rising costs of medical care and providing for a better distribution of medical services, by prohibiting the construction or extension of any private, voluntary or municipal medical facility (with some exceptions) unless given approval by the State. In order to evaluate adequately each proposal for improved or expanded services, the Act requires the institution to file complete information on every factor that might conceivably influence this judgment. Information required ranges from the financial reliability of the applicant to the architectural plans for the proposal itself. While final determination rests with the Board of Social Welfare and the State Department of Social Welfare, these agencies are required to consider the recommendations of a great variety of public and private agencies. These include the Regional Hospital Review and Planning Council (a voluntary agency), the State Hospital Review and Planning Council, the State's Commissioner of Health, the State Health Department's Division of Hospital Review and Planning, the Division of Environmental Health Services, Chronic Disease Services, Special Health Services, and Division of Laboratories and Research. Psychiatric facilities are reviewed by the State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene.

Hospital architects, already concerned with the large proportion of their design fees being devoted to

processing applications and obtaining approvals from the score or more of agencies now concerned in one way or another with hospital construction, were appalled last Fall when they first obtained the application forms from the Area Office of the State Department of Social Welfare. Mr. Sorieri, while admitting the current inability of his Department to evaluate these applications, stressed the point that the only safe course he could follow would be strict observance of each and every provision of this Act, and expressed the hope that in time the administrative machinery could be strengthened and improved. Dr. Bourke offered the cooperation of the Department of Health and the State Hill-Burton program in giving guidance to this new state authority. Dr. Haldeman offered a means by which the step requiring the approval of his agency, the Hospital Review and Planning Council of Southern New York, could be obtained in as little as two months if a separate and simplified application were made to them.

Such assurance did little to modify the view commonly held by hospital architects that the Metcalf-McClosky Act will increase the time necessary to complete a hospital project, increase the cost of hospital expansion and improvements, and discourage both needed modernizations and long range institutional planning.

RESOLUTION REGARDING METCALF - McCLOSKY ACT

Proposed by Hospital and Health
Committee NYSAA and
endorsed by Board of Directors
for Submission to constituent
organizations for their own
endorsement.

TITLE: Suggested Changes in method of applying for approval of a Hospital or Nursing Home Project to the New York State Department of Public Welfare.

SPONSORED BY: (*Organization*)
Whereas: The New York State Department of Social Welfare in enforcing the provisions of Chapter 730 Laws of 1964, (Metcalf-McClosky Act) requiring prospective sponsors of applicable institutions to file with the State Board of Social Welfare, an Application for Approval of their Certificate of Incorporation or Amendment of Corporate purpose, or to establish an applicable institution, pur-

suant to Section 35 of the Social Welfare Law, and

Whereas: Such application in its present form requires the sponsor to simultaneously request approval of the construction, addition to, or modification of their buildings pursuant to Section 21-a of the Social Welfare Law, and Whereas: The application for approval requires submission in detail of information regarding the proposed construction including plot plan, floor plans, elevations, sections, kitchens, patients toilets and baths, utility rooms, nurses stations, and typical patient rooms as well as schedules of room count and bed count for each floor, and in addition plans of existing buildings and work to be removed, and other detail all known as "Schedule D-Site and Buildings", and Whereas: The fulfillment of the requirements of "Schedule D-Site and Buildings" would require the expenditure of large sums of the sponsors' money for Architectural services before the qualifications of the sponsor are approved or the need for the institution is determined, as well as the needless waste of a great amount of Architectural talent on projects that can never be built when such talent is desperately needed for projects that will be built,

Therefore, be it resolved:

That (*Organization*) urgently requests that "Schedule D-Site and Buildings" be removed from the initial application for approval of non-profit corporations, public medical institutions, and proprietary hospital or nursing home by the Department of Social Welfare, and that such schedule be made part of a separate application for approval of site and buildings to be filed only by approved sponsors subsequent to such approval, and that the Commissioner of Social Welfare, State of New York, the Commissioner of the Department of Health, State of New York, be informed of this urgent request by copy of this resolution.

Note: This is proposed to improve the administrative procedures involved in this Act, because the feasibility of a project can be established by the Department of Social Welfare without preliminary drawings and because disengaging the initial application from the submittal of preliminary drawings can save the Sponsor much time and money to find out if he can build his project as proposed.

DEFENSE OF SUITS

Continued from Page 37

(5) The defendant knew or should have known there were safer ways to act.

(6) The defendant did not exercise the care imposed upon him by law. (Distinguish between contractual obligations and those imposed by law.)

(7) As a direct consequence of defendant's wrongful act the plaintiff was injured, or there was property loss or damage.

FEW COURT GUIDES

There are few guides to help the court to decide on the adequacy of proof of negligence. When the defendant asks the trial judge to keep the issue from the jury, and to rule on the issue in his favor, the judge can look only to the requirements of the substantive law and the proof that has been offered in its support. Substantive law points to what must be proved. But if the substantive law furnished offers no test of negligence more exact than the "reasonably prudent man standard," the court and jury in passing upon the professional negligence will not only have to determine whether or not the proof justifies a finding that the "horse" was left unhitched, but also whether or not leaving the "horse" unhitched should be characterized as negligence in the first instance. The best defense is to know what the plaintiff must prove and to prove that the plaintiff has failed to sustain his burden of proof.

LAWYERS' CHECK LIST

Coverage

1. Pays on behalf of the insured for damages resulting from any claim for errors, omissions or (negligence) act arising out of the performance of professional services for others in the insured's capacity as an Architect or Engineer.
2. Coverage is afforded other persons for whose acts the insured is legally liable.
3. Coverage may vary with respect to time error was committed.

(a) Policy may apply only to errors committed during the policy period, provided claim is first made during the policy period.

(b) Policy may apply to errors committed at any time for which claim is first made during the policy period, provided that insured had no notice

of the claim at the inception date of the policy.

(c) Policy may apply to errors committed prior to inception date of the policy only if the insured was previously covered by a prior policy of the company.

Specified Exclusions

1. Infringement of copyrights, trademarks, patents.
2. Late completion of plans or drawings.
3. Express warranties or guarantees.
4. Estimates of probable construction costs.
5. Intentional or wrongful acts such as fraud, dishonesty, crimes, libel, slander.
6. Activities for which there is no coverage, except by endorsement, such as: fairs, exhibitions, boundary surveys, surveys of sub-surface conditions, ground tests, bridges, tunnels, liability of others assumed by contract.

Notice and Date of Loss

1. Insured shall notify the company as soon as he has notice of an alleged error or of any matter which may give rise to a claim against him for error or omission.
2. The date of loss is the date that claim was first made against the insured.

Deductibles

1. Deductibles can range from zero to \$25,000.
2. Cost of defense *may* or *may not* be included in the deductible.

(a) In one policy studied, the expenses of defense are subject to the deductible, except those expenses attributable to a claim involving bodily injury, sickness, disease or death.

(b) In the policy referred to in (a), the limit of liability includes claim expenses as defined in the policy. In such policies, the limit of liability in prior act situations is the lesser of the limit of liability of the current policy or the prior policy. If there was no prior policy in effect at the time of the occurrence, such occurrence is deemed to have happened while the first of the policies included in the definition of the prior policy was in force.

Investigation and Claim Handling

1. Prepare chronological survey of all events leading up to the claim or suit;

obtain copies of all correspondence, contracts, specifications, drawings; take insured's statement; get opinion from insured and/or others as to the cause of the loss.

Settlement

1. The insured's consent must be obtained to settle the claim.
2. The limit given in the declarations of the policy is the maximum for all accumulated losses during the policy year.

Mr. Drake is an attorney currently in private practice who was a member of the staff of the Continental Casualty Company. He has had fifteen years experience devoted to handling and supervising liability and insurance claims for an insurance company. He states:

"My observations and suggestions on this subject are primarily based upon observing defense lawyers try cases; and upon many years of reading depositions, briefs and trial reports. Further, my observations are not based upon what I have observed of the efforts of one law firm, but a comparison of the efforts and the results of many law firms, both large and small, throughout the United States."

RESEARCH organizations often send questionnaires to architects asking which professional publications they read. If EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT is one of those please tell them.

What Do Architects Do?

Continued from Page 33

others take up where we leave off. Nor should we be surprised if the tail wags the dog, sometimes. It comes down to accepting all parts of a commission—or demanding all parts.

If you accept only the building envelope, and avoid office occupancy or tenant-change work because its too much trouble or less profitable, then its your fault when an "invader" takes over. Is it not your own fault if the Owner won't include inspection of construction in the scope of your commission? How many small houses have you contributed to lately?

Expanded practice is a new catch phrase but it is not a new concept—it's just the standard breadth of professional practice adjusted to today's requirements. Each of us must adjust himself as well or be left behind.

How broad can the practice of Architecture become today? How broad are the activities of our civilization today? These questions are beyond the scope of this paper, but should be thought through carefully, especially by those who hope to practice through the years of rapid change immediately before us.

Oh yes, Architecture is really a profession—and you knew it all along.

ARCHITECTS AND FEES

Continued from Page 36

The percentage fee system based on the cost of construction is perhaps outmoded. It can lead to misunderstanding by clients and the general public. The Architect is a professional, and he should be paid a professional fee. Unlike some other professions, his work includes not only his advice and artistic talents: it requires a highly complicated technical and administrative organization and a physical plant equipped for research, and production of drawings and documents (something more than blueprints). For this portion of his work he should be compensated on a basis of actual cost. His fee should be just that: a professional fee; and that should be established on the basis of the magnitude and complexity of the services required, and on the basis of his talent and skill. This is not an unattainable dream because standard A.I.A. contract forms for this purpose now exist, and are being used by an increasing number of architects who refuse to provide their services on any other basis. This is the solution to the "mystery" about fees, and all it needs is its acceptance by architects as the best professional basis for payment of their fees. Ultimately it should provide the only basis.

RESEARCH organizations often send questionnaires to architects asking which professional publications they read. If EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT is one of those please tell them.

The July/August Issue of ESA will feature an article on the work of the New York State Board of Examiners of Architects and examples of solutions to design problems.

Investment Opportunity

You have an investment in this boy. To protect this investment, you can join with other leading American businessmen in promoting the Treasury Department's Payroll Savings Plan for U. S. Savings Bonds. The Treasury's Plan works to build responsibility and diligence in citizens of all ages. It fosters the self-reliance and the concern for individual freedom, so necessary in the functioning of our democratic society.

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that will insure America's place in the world community and provide products for a competitive international market.

When you bring the Payroll Savings Plan into your plant—*when you encourage your employees to enroll*—you are lending a helping hand to every child striving to achieve his true potential. You are investing in the future power of America. In freedom itself.

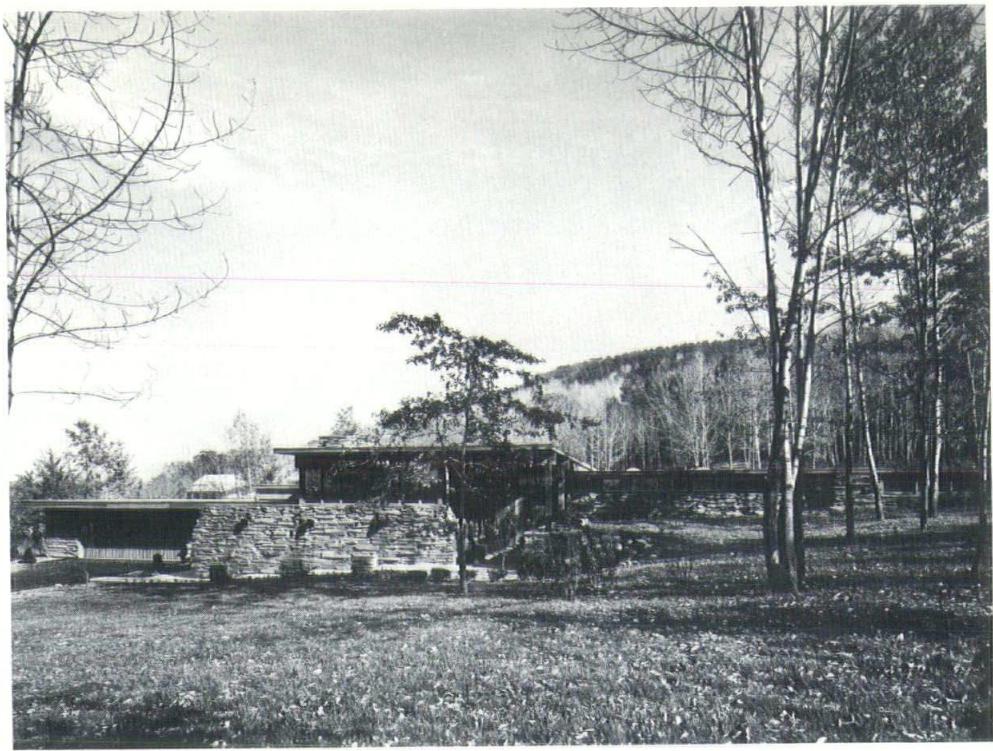
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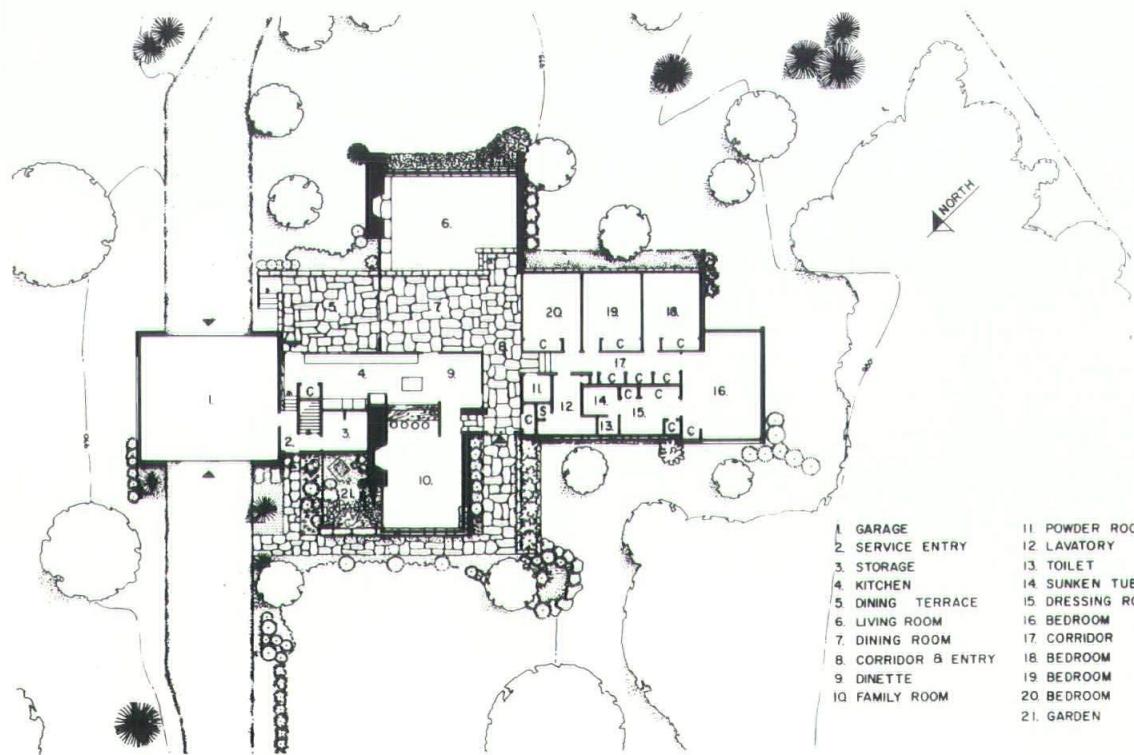
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RESIDENCE FOR DR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER D'ANGELO
BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK



RESIDENCE FOR DR. & MRS. ALEXANDER D'ANGELO

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

DESIGNERS • James R. Mowry, AIA, Richard K. Surine,
Binghamton, N.Y.

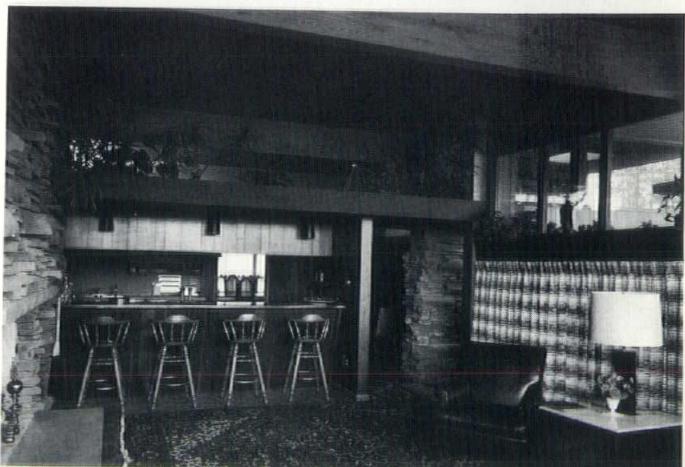
GENERAL CONTRACTOR • Stann Construction Co., Whitney Point, N.Y.

LANDSCAPING • Harold E. Schumm, A.S.L.A., Syracuse, N.Y.

PHOTOGRAPHER • Jack Burlingame, Binghamton, N.Y.

The sloping wooded site with rugged, rolling tree-studded background dictated the use of strong natural materials with heavy textures and horizontal planes to contrast with the surroundings. Design blended with natural setting, the strong flat roof planes anchoring the building to the land. At the same time, the house was eased from the site with the use of textured native stone like the rock ledge outcroppings seen in the area.

Orientation suggested wide long overhangs for solar protection, justifying the functional use of long horizontal roof planes. Projecting roof and jutting stone walls give privacy to living areas within, shielded from nearby residences and streets. High narrow glass strips, skylights, and narrow fixed clerestories tucked under roofs at various locations give flood of light to interior areas and large areas of glass at other exterior locations let natural surroundings flow into interiors integrating the two.



LEGISLATIVE REPORT

MILLARD F. WHITESIDE,
Chairman Legislative Committee, NYSAA

H. I. FELDMAN,
Co-Chairman Legislative Committee, NYSAA

Bills important to the architectural profession will be up for a vote before the Assembly, notably the Corporate Practice of Engineering bill (A.I.2841, Campbell), the Lama bill (A.I.4874) waiving qualifying examinations under certain conditions for architects' licenses, the two 6-year Statute of Limitations bills (S.I.2693, Calli - A.I.4583, Corso), which we are sponsoring, and S.I.2935, Begley - A.I.4878, Lifset, sponsored by the consulting engineers, the "Hold - Harmless" measures amended to meet our objections (S.I.2568, Anderson - A.I.5240, Psaty), and legislation pertaining to single contracts. These bills are still "alive" and their destiny will be determined after April 27th. Your letters, pro and con, may help to decide their fate. Resolutions have been introduced to continue what last year was called the "Brydges Committee" to recodify and simplify the Education Law and another to recodify and simplify the Multiple Dwelling Law. Both have a good chance of passage.

1. *Professional service corporations, tax status*—The Gioffre bill, A.I. 2301, has been defeated in committee, as we had requested. Senate Resolutions 173-Assembly 142 memorializing Congress to afford tax relief to professional persons are still alive.
2. *Corporate practice of engineering*—The Assembly bill by Campbell, A.I.2841, has been reported out and the Assembly is about to take a vote. This is an extremely vicious bill that would permit "instant engineering" corporations by the simple device of filing a certificate with the Department of Education and paying the fee of \$50. Letters and telegrams should be sent *immediately* to the leaders of the Legislature urging defeat of the Campbell bill. Also to your representatives in the Legislature. *Please do it now and not delay.*
3. S.I.2167, Mackell - A.I.4377, LaFauci - A.I.5139, Capanegro; all in Education Committees. Would

give equal status to so-called "safety engineers" as licensed professional engineers without qualifying examinations with lower requirements. *ACTION:* As in previous bills, *opposed* by NYSAA and New York State Society of Professional Engineers, also NYSAP.

4. *Licensing architects, equivalent experience*—S.I. 3229, Warner - A.I. 4874, Lama; in Education Committees. Would exempt from examination requirements applicant with 30 years or more experience in architectural practice at discretion of Board of Examiners. *ACTION: Opposed*, lowering standards of qualifications.*
5. *Statutes of Limitations*—Our sponsored bill, A.I. 4583, Corso, has been reported out of Assembly Codes and is before the house. The consulting engineers' bill, A.I.4878, Lifset, has been reported out and is before the Assembly. Both bills provide for a 6-year statute of limitations in slightly different form. We advocate the passage of either or both bills.
6. *Hold-harmless clauses in contracts*.—S.I.2568, Anderson, has been amended and has been reported out, but action on the bill was halted until the bill was changed to eliminate the restrictions previously included that would have barred architects and engineers from making *any* kind of agreements. Also we prevailed upon sponsors of the bill to remove the language that would have held the architect and engineer responsible for alterations, demolitions, maintenance, moving and other extraneous matter. In accordance with our original position to support the intent of the bill, *we now urge its passage*. The Assembly companion bill, A.I. 5240, Psaty, has been similarly amended.
7. S.I.1067, Bernstein, Judiciary Committee. This is a far more sweeping "hold harmless" bill that would avoid all covenants and agreements of architects, engineers and owners, arising from any cause. *ACTION: Opposed*.
8. *Hospitals review and planning councils, abolish*—A.I.4392, Michaels, has been defeated in committee as we requested. Senate bill, S.I.2965, Willard, is still barely alive. Our objection was based on the fact that the councils do serve a useful purpose and should be retained, although some administrative changes may be necessary. Our Hospitals & Health Committee recommended this action. (*See page 50*)
9. *Single contracts*—A.I.1653, Capanegro, applicable to school projects, was defeated in committee. A.I. 5219, Garnham, that would have barred single contracts and mandated multiple bids, was defeated in committee. Other bills described in Report No. 1 are still alive.
10. *Single contracts, schools, housing projects*—S.I. 4285, Ohrenstein, Rules Comm.: - A.I. 5799, Rules. Would require single contracts in New York City, where schools are part of limited profit housing projects. *Note:* This is a bill not previously reported and hence no action or recommendation has been taken, except that our policy has been to prefer single contracts when it may be discretionary.
11. *Tax on professions*—A.I. 5563, O'Hara, Ways & Means Committee. Would permit counties outside of New York City to impose a special tax at rate not in excess of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of 1% of all wages or services performed or rendered within county, and on net income of individuals engaged in county in any trade, business, *profession, vocation, commercial activity or financial business*. *Note:* Do you want this tax, upstaters? Let the chairman of Assembly Ways &

*See Editorial — Midwives and Architects.
Page Eleven

Means, Hon. John Satriale, hear from you. Mr. O'Hara, a new Assemblyman from Niagara County, should also be reached.

12. *Certificates, licenses, registration*—A.I.5645, Passannante. Bill would bar use of any title not conferred by government. Has been reported out and is before the Assembly. *NYSAA urges its passage.*

MULTIPLE DWELLING LAW AMENDMENTS

13. *Fire protection, stairs*—S.I.339, Mackell. Amends section 150 relative to stair enclosures, 3-hour fire resistive rating, instead of 8" brick. *Supported by NYSAA.*
14. *Yards, open courts*—S.I.552, Rosenblatt. Amends section 26 requirements for yards and courts. Governor has signed bill, now Chapter 36 of 1965. *Bill was supported by NYSAA.*
15. *Conversion 3-story buildings*—A.I.298, Eggert. Would permit conversion of one and 2-family dwellings. Bill was defeated in committee. *NYSAA opposed bill.*
16. *M.D.L. N.Y. City, enact*—A.I. 3915, Ramos-Lopez, which would transfer powers of M.D.L. to New York City. Bill has been reported out and is before the Assembly. *NYSAA is opposed to transfer of these powers.*
17. *Variances, professional apartments*—A.I.3881, Lama, permitting variances to permit professional apartments built between July 1, 1948 and December 15, 1961. Has passed the Assembly, is in Senate Cities Committee. *NYSAA favors.*
18. *Passageways, enclosed*—A.I.3788, Lama, correcting oversight in 1962 amendment to M.D.L. Has been reported out, is before the Assembly. *NYSAA approves.*
19. *Vestibule, exhaust ducts*—A.I. 3786, Lama, reduces duct area for vestibule exhaust systems. Bill reported out, before Assembly. *NYSAA favors.*
20. *Increase in bedrooms*—A.I.977, Ferrall, increasing required number of bedrooms. Has been defeated in committee, but companion bills S.I.612 — A.I.2462 remain. *Opposed by NYSAA.*

21. *Apartments for aged*—Mandating additional apartments for aged. A.I.976, Ferrall, has been defeated in committee. Similar action taken on A.I.2461, Sutton, similar in scope, also defeated in committee. *NYSAA disapproves bills.*
22. *Fine arts, residential*—A.I.4763, Kretchmer, extending right of artists to occupy converted multiple dwelling. Reported out, before Assembly. *NYSAA is opposed.*
23. *Basement apartments*—A.I.3200, Rossetti. Permitting cellar occupancy under certain conditions. Reported out, before Assembly, and has been amended to clarify language. *NYSAA has withheld its approval to date.*
24. A.I.4066, Passannante. Is now before the Assembly. Amends sections 34, 177, 216, to extend to July 1, 1967 maximum time for cellar and basement occupancy, if occupied for living purposes after October 1, 1952. *No action as yet by NYSAA.*
25. S.I.3673, Rosenblatt, Cities Comm.—A.I.5461, Lama, Rules. Similar to preceding bill, except extension for occupancy is to July 1, 1966. *No action by NYSAA.*
26. S.I.3270, Bernstein, Cities Comm. Exactly as two previous bills (items 23 and 24), except that occupancy extension is limited only to July 1, 1965. *No action as yet by NYSAA.*
27. A.I. 4998, Lewinter, has been reported out, before Assembly. Would bar cellar or basement occupancy in multiple dwelling, converted dwelling or tenement, after July 1, 1965. *No action as yet by NYSAA.*
28. *Buildings, passageways, connect*—S.I.3670, Rosenblatt, Cities Comm.—A.I.5460, Lama. Assembly bill is on 3rd reading before the Assembly. Amends sections 4 and 26, to provide that when multiple dwelling is erected on through lot, or on interior lot which runs through from one street to another, with yard or yard equivalent space between two portions thereof, such portions may be connected by enclosed passageway not exceeding 14' in height and 15' in width. *No action as yet by NYSAA; similar to bill introduced last year.*
29. *Lots, building spaces*—A.I.3885, Lama. On 3rd reading before the Assembly. Concerned with rear yard equivalency, when there are two buildings on same lot. *Approved by NYSAA.*
30. *Fireproof hotels*—A.I.3932, Rossetti, is identical with S.I. 2584, Bookson, requiring fireproof construction for all class B rooming houses and hotels. Bill has passed the Assembly and is now in Senate Cities Committee. *Qualified approval by NYSAA.*
31. *Heating plant enclosure*—A.I. 3988, Chananau. Bill is before the Assembly. Amends section 65, to require that in all multiple dwellings on and after January 1, 1966, room provided with central heating plant shall be completely enclosed with incombustible materials having standard fire-resistive rating of at least one hour. *New bill, not yet reviewed by NYSAA.*
32. *Incinerators, prohibit*—A.I.5441, Eggert, Rules Comm. Adds section 13-a, and prohibits incinerators on and after October 1, 1970. Bars plans for such equipment. *New bill, has not yet been reviewed by NYSAA. (Wonder what Arthur Benline thinks of this legislation?)*
33. *Water closets, ventilation*—A.I. 3854, Grieco, ventilation of bathrooms. Now on 3rd reading before Assembly. *NYSAA favors.*
— A.I. 5406, Rossetti, Rules. Amends section 76 making general changes in regulations as to ventilation of water-closet compartments and bathrooms, as to ventilation system in lieu of window or skylight. *No action yet by NYSAA.*
35. *Yards, depth*—S.I.3272, Bernstein, Cities Comm. Amends sections 26, 28, changes certain provisions as to depth or required rear yard on lots containing 2 or more buildings, as to space between, including requirement rear wall of each dwelling above first 125 feet above curb level facing yard, shall be set back not less than 4 inches for every additional 3 feet above 125 foot level. *No action until bill is carefully reviewed.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS N.Y.S.A.A.

Highlights of Meeting, March 27, 1965

At its meeting on March 27, 1965 in New York City attended by the officers, our executive director, sixteen board members and three member guests, actions were taken which are of general interest to the Association Membership. These included:

1. A recommendation to constituent organizations to report by January 15th of each year the names of the members on its roster.
2. A reaffirmation by the N.Y.S.A.A. that it favors single construction contracts with mechanical trades included in the general contract rather than multiple contracts.
3. To continue to press for a Statute of Limitations Act.
4. Approved a resolution sponsored by the Hospitals and Health Committee recommending administrative changes in the Metcalf-McClosky Act for submission to the constituent organizations for their endorsement. (The text of this resolution is published in this issue.)
5. To oppose again the Engineers Corporate Practice bill. (A.I. 2841)
6. To propose a change in the by-laws by the convention as a means to enlarge the N.Y.S.A.A. Scholarship Fund.
7. Adopted a resolution of the Central New York Chapter A.I.A. concerning elimination of commercial advertising from all interstate highways.
8. That the Buffalo-Western N.Y. Chapter will be host chapter for the 1965 Convention to be held at the Concord Hotel October 10 to 13.
9. Adopted a "Pure Waters Program" submitted by the Eastern N.Y. Chapter.

WHO KNOWS ME?

I was 173 years young December 15, 1964.

I am not perfect nor complete, for no work of man can be.

I was born out of centuries of suffering by millions from denial to them of those freedoms I provide.

I recognize neither majority nor minority, race, creed or color—only the dignity of individual man.

I am suspicious of government and the desires for power of those who hold its reins.

I am unique, for I make of government a servant of man—not his master.

I provide that certain unalienable rights and freedoms shall not be denied to any citizen by the Federal Government, as such freedoms are of God—not man.

I, by prohibiting government from interfering with man's freedom, provide the opportunity for man to achieve what he will, limited only by his abilities.

I am often taken advantage of by those I protect, who would destroy me to their own detriment and the detriment of all.

I have been copied in part, but not successfully, for those who have tried to secure my protection for themselves and others have been unable or unwilling to assume the responsibilities essential to my survival.

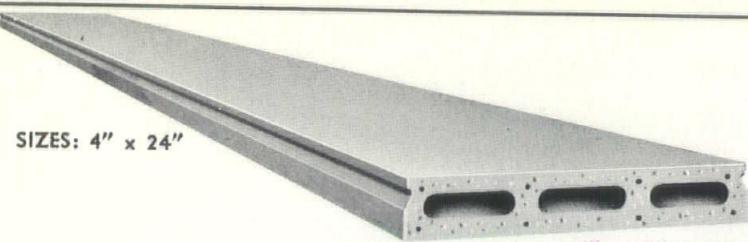
I am a jealous and demanding—yet fragile—instrument.

I am the past, the present and the future, for my ideals are eternal; yet I shall survive only as long as those I benefit recognize and assume the hard and tedious task of keeping my provisions alive for all posterity.

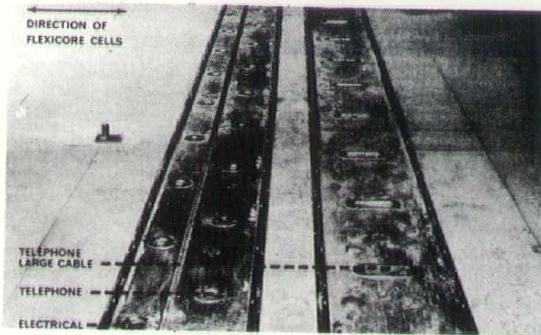
I can be destroyed only through the apathy of those I protect.

I am of the essence of the God of the Universe.

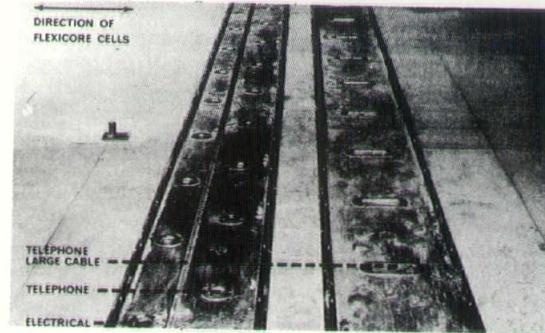
I AM THE BILL OF RIGHTS, the First Ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.



4" x 24" Section

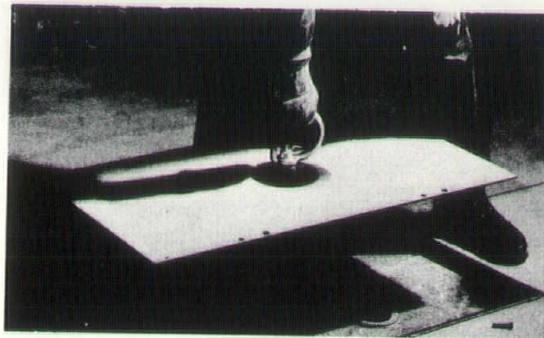


MULTIPLE SPAN SLABS



Two 18-inch ducts have plenty of capacity for electrical and signal in left header and telephone in right header. Openings connect to floor cells. Flexicore cells are assigned to take phone, and electrical, in rotation.

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ARCHITECTURE AND THE SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE

from "Blueprint"
Westchester Chapter AIA

BUTTLE

" . . . for the first time in the history of the (P/A Awards) Program, there are no single family houses among the winners. The jury not only rejected all 148 houses submitted but questioned whether the single family house could be considered a genuine architectural problem."

—Jan C. Rowan, Editor P/A.

REBUTTLE

Editor, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE:

Judging from some of the comments by members of your Design Awards Jury (January 65 P/A), I have been spending approximately half my professional life over a period of more than thirty years practicing something which is not architecture, by devoting that proportion of my work to single family residences.

Frankly, I resent the patronizing tone and negative spirit of these comments, and I am sure that your mail will prove that many of my colleagues across the country hold a similar feeling.

While I cannot comment on the specific residential projects received, reviewed, and found wanting by this Jury, I would expect that at least a few of them indicated originality in solution, competence in aesthetics, and expertise in execution, and that some of these will become excellent homes for discriminating clients, rather than private palaces or miniature public works as implied by the Jury.

Like many other architects (not all young or even "younger,") I feel that a house is a problem. I have tried to solve each one as honestly as my client and/or other limitations would permit and to include those qualities of commodity, firmness and delight. I have provided comprehensive services; I have supervised and administered construction efficiently; and I have nearly always remained my client's friend and subsequent advisor.

To say that this is not practicing architecture is tantamount to stating that the doctor in local general practice is not practicing medicine.

Granted that much current residential construction is bad (and always has been,) it should also be noted that much of the worst is done with little or no contact with architects or architecture; and that architects have contributed to the better work, whether built by speculators, mass producers, or for individual owners.

For some years the AIA and its component Chapters and State Associations have applied part of their public relations activities to improving the image of the architect relative to residential construction as well as to other types (and I have contributed many days of my own time to such efforts.) The Jury is doing a disservice to this endeavor and to the entire profession by thus belittling the earnest efforts and often praiseworthy results achieved by a whole wide sector of the architectural fraternity.

Even a mere house is a part of the community and, despite contrary sophistry, the whole can be no greater than the sum of its parts.

Very truly yours,
Gerson T. Hirsch, AIA

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HURTFORD CONSTRUCTION CO.
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Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Re: That Warehouse Job

This letter is to let you know that we aint figgeren on payen none of that liquidation damages on the job rite after the letters Re: at the top of the page. I figgered sumthin like this wood happen when we didnt get the thing dun in the 1st place when it was supposed to so I went their myself to see why not and I dammed sure did and it aint our falt.

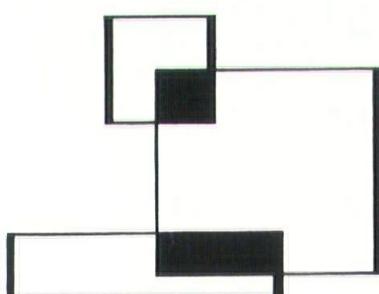
In the 1st place them plans you gave us wernt to good and you must of noed it all the time cuz sum body in yore offis had to rite a hole dam book to try to tell what should of been put in them plans in the 1st place and this guy what rite the book wernt any better than the guy that drawed them plans. In the 1st place this book was chuck full of stuff about a lot of dam junk probly sum kinfoke of his was sellen and their wernt nothng in the book about the stuff we always use any way. Then in the front of this book was a bunch of stuff that looked like sum lover had stuck in their cuz it was in real little print and looked like it was their to jip us. Asides all that the man we sent up their to take care of our truck and see that the bilden got bilt said the man you sent up their slowed him down a lot and made him poor truck lode after truck lode of cement in big holes under the bilden that didnt help none and cost a peck of more money then we aimed to spend.

All this stuff cozed so much truble that our man started to drinken and carry on sum and when I go their to see about it it agrafreted me so bad I had to go on a munce drunk myself and you ought to be smart enuf to no you cant get bildens bilt when you gotta be drunk all the time. If you guys had any cents all you had to do was tell us what kine of bilden you wanted and where to put it and we wood of got it bilt in a munth or so and this wooden of come up and we could all make a wad of dough. If this aint enuf to get the damages stopped let us no and we can start tellen sum of the nasty stuff about sum mistakes in the plans that aint in accord with our ethicks but we dont aim to let it stop us if it looks like it of cost us money.

Yours trooley,
His
X

Mark
John W. Lowbid, V. P.

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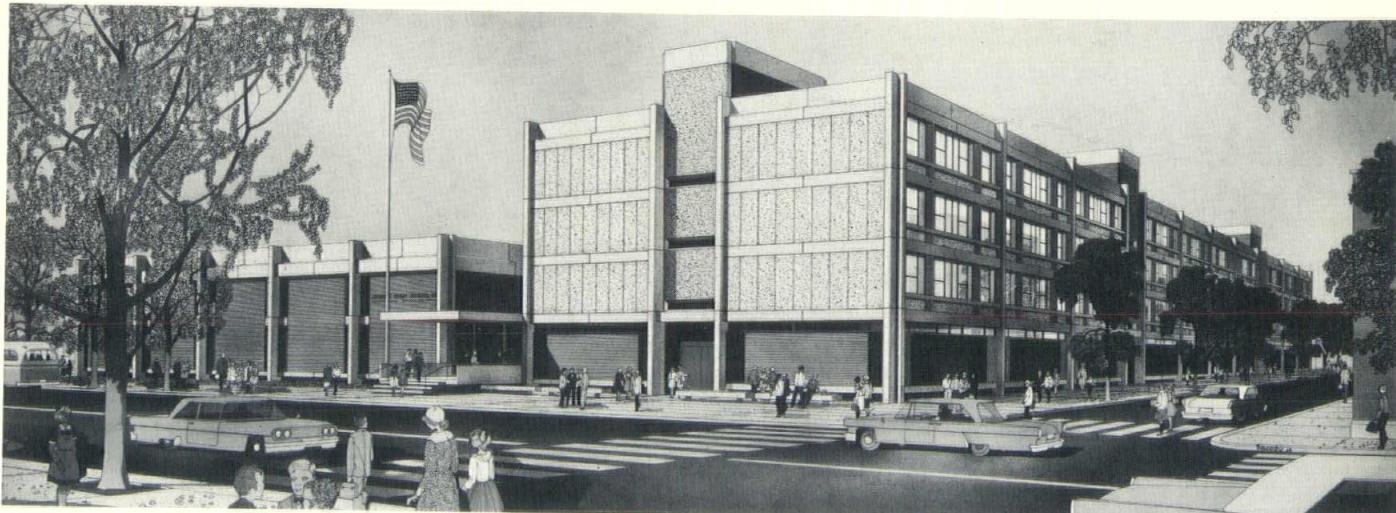
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